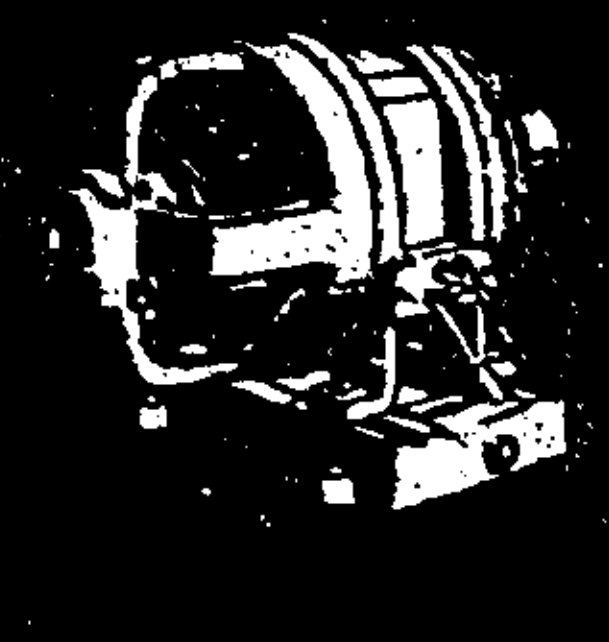
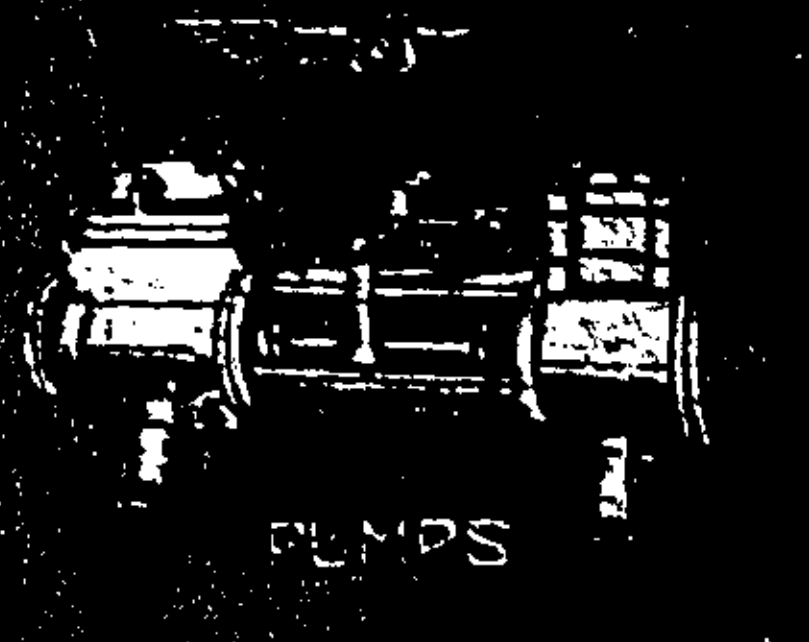


GE MOTORS



The Hongkong Telegraph

WORTHINGTON



FOUNDED 1861
THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1922. 日九十月五閏

HAGUE CONFERENCE BREAKS DOWN.

Owing to Attitude of Russians.

(Reuter's Service.)

The Hague, July 12.
The President of the Hague Conference has announced that no useful purpose can be served by continuing the discussions, owing to the attitude of the Russians.

Later.
The breakdown of the Conference is in accordance with anticipation. Only the mediation of Sir Lloyd Greame and Mr. Comdr. Hilton-Young between the Russians and the French prevented an earlier rupture.

The delegates were early astir in anticipation of the crisis. When the written questionnaire drafted by the non-Russians during the week-end was presented to the Russians, there was a joint sitting of the Private Property Sub-Commission. The questionnaire asked the conditions of tenure regarding the working of private property and the methods of taxation thereof, demanded details of properties to be returned, the reason for the non-return of other properties, and what compensation was proposed for the latter. It also insisted on freedom of internal and external trade.

The nature of the Russian replies was such that the delegates agreed that it was impossible even with the best of intentions, to come to terms with the Soviet.

The meeting of the Property Sub-Commission, over which Sir Lloyd Greame presided, lasted for three hours. The Chairman, in unequivocal terms, detailed the numerous points whereon the Russians failed to define their intentions, notably regarding the recognition of debts, the payment of compensation and the future status of property-holders. Mr. Lloyd Greame requested that credits be considered separately, but Sir Lloyd Greame was of opinion that credits and property guarantees were interlinked and announced the uselessness of continuing the Conference if this was the Russians' final word.

The delegates, sitting simultaneously, practically came to a decision.

Failure on the part of the Russians, the delegates are preparing to leave on Saturday.

THE LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Results of the Finals.

London, July 12.
At Wimbledon, the lawn-tennis finals resulted as follows:
In the Men's Doubles, Anderson and Lycett beat Patterson and O'Hara Wood by 3-6, 7-9, 6-4, 6-3, and 11-9. The holders were Lycett and Max Woosnam. The latter, injured, was not participating.

In the Ladies Doubles, Miss Lenglen and Miss Ryan (holders) beat Mrs. Stocks and Miss Mc Kane by 6-0 and 6-4.

In the Mixed Doubles, O'Hara Wood and Miss Lenglen defeated the holders Lycett and Miss Ryan by 6-4 and 6-3.

The final in the Men's Doubles was a strenuous battle of tactics, characterised by powerful and accurate driving. There were no rallies, Patterson and Anderson killing brilliantly at every opportunity. Lycett played the game of his life, his magnificent generalship and resource being a predominant factor.

THE U.S. MINERS' STRIKE.

San-Francisco Reported to be Ordering British Coal.

San Francisco, July 12.
Shortage of coal in the United States, owing to the miners' strike, has resulted in over a dozen ships being chartered on behalf of San Francisco interests to import coal from Australia, Glasgow, and Cardiff.

Railway Strike Negotiations.

Chicago, July 12.
Negotiations for a settlement of the railway strike have opened on the basis of a scheme drafted by the Chairman of the Railroad Labour Board.

OPENING OF IRISH PARLIAMENT POSTPONED.

National Troops Continuing Their Successes.

London, July 12.
The opening of the new South Irish Parliament has been postponed indefinitely in view of the unsettled conditions.

Roundabout communication have been established with Cork, but hitherto no information has been received from that city. Reports from the Galway district indicate that the National troops are driving a wedge into the various irregular commandos.

The National commandant at Sligo stormed the important Ballymote barracks and captured the Garrison, with arms, ammunition, and transport.

GERMANY DECLARES HER PLIGHT DESPERATE.

Application for Immediate Moratorium.

Paris, July 12.
Declaring that the situation will become irremediable unless a speedy provisional agreement is reached, Germany has requested the Reparations Commission to grant an immediate moratorium in respect of all payments for the rest of the year, and also of certain instalments due on the 23rd. and 24th. inst., and suggests the assumption of loan negotiations.

STEINNE'S LATEST.

Reported Hamburg-India Shipping Service.

TRIAL OF IRISHMEN.

Eleven Fail to Appear.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 12.
An unusual development occurred in connection with the charges against eleven Irishmen, mentioned in a cable message dated May 5th, who were released on bail. When the case first called at the Birmingham Assizes, only one prisoner appeared. The solicitor for the defence said he saw some of his clients in Dublin a fortnight ago, and they intended to appear at the Assizes. He was not aware of their present whereabouts, and possibly they were prisoners, or dead, or perhaps had taken refuge in the mountains.

The Judge accepted the suggestion that they were detained, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, and adjourned the trial.

[The eleven men referred to were arrested in England on a charge of supplying arms to Irish rebels.]

MOSLEM LEADER'S CASE.

Acquitted by High Court.

Ahmedabad, July 12.
The High Court has acquitted Harat Mohani.

[The accused, who headed a movement for separation from the Empire at the Moslem Congress, was arrested at Cawnpore on a sedition charge. At the trial the Judge refused to accept the native Jury's verdict of "Not Guilty" and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment for sedition, referring the charge of inciting a wage war to the High Court.]

DEATH OF SIR THOMAS GLEN-COATS.

The Cotton King.

London, July 12.
The death has occurred of Sir Thomas Glen-Coats.

[Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, born in 1816, was the Chairman of J. & P. Coats, Ltd. In 1894 he assumed the additional surname of Glen after his maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas was Hon. Colonel (V.D.) 6th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Kentishmere. The deceased, who had two sons and one daughter, was created a baronet in 1894.]

THE INTER-VARSITY CRICKET MATCH.

Light Blues Overwhelm Their Rivals.

London, July 12.
At Lord's, Cambridge beat Oxford by an innings and 100 runs. Cambridge scored 403 for 4, when they declared. Chapman made 102 and Hubert Ashton 90, both not out. Oxford were dismissed in their first innings for 222, Hedges making 44. Allen captured five wickets for 60. In their second innings Oxford were all out for 81, Allen taking four wickets for 18.

THE ACCIDENT AT GERMAN EXPLOSIVES DEPOT.

Member of Inter-Allied Commission Slightly Injured.

Berlin, July 12.
The explosion at the Groden depot occurred after an inspection by the inter-Allied commission, one of whom was slightly injured.

All the windows at Cuxhaven were shattered, many roofs being carried off. Altogether 145 were injured.

SIAMESE ROYALTY IN ROME.

To Visit the Riviera.

London, July 12.
The Crown Prince and Princess of Siam arrived in Rome incognito. Their Royal Highnesses are staying at the Siamese Legation, and will shortly proceed to the Riviera.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR JUNE.

Exports Up.

London, July 12.
The Board of Trade returns for June show: imports, £84,298,000—a decrease of £3,873,000 compared with June last year; exports, £52,145,000—an increase of £13,993,000.

MARKS SHOW RECOVERY.

Belief that Problem will be Taken in Hand.

London, July 12.
German marks recovered to 1.835. Support was inspired by a belief that there are better prospects of the position being taken in hand.

THE BISLEY COMPETITIONS.

Lancing Wins the Ashburton Shield.

London, July 12.
Lancing won the Ashburton Shield at Bisley.

[The Ashburton Shield is the Public School's trophy.]

RENTS ACTION.

The Case For Nanyang Bros.

The rents action between the French Mission and the Nanyang Tobacco Co. was continued, before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees-Davies) this morning. Mr. C. G. Alabaster putting the case for the Nanyang Bros.

Mr. Alabaster said, as he pointed out yesterday, their action for specific performance of an agreement was contained in certain letters which passed between the Rev. Father Robert and Mr. Chou Shou-son, which entitled them to a lease for 3 years, with the option of renewal for a further 3 years, which would make them safe for 6 years, whether they were a domestic tenement or not. The question of whether they were a domestic tenement or not would only arise in consideration of what rent they had to pay.

The other side, however, had given them notice to quit and had brought an action for ejectment. They had argued that they were outside the Ordinance and plaintiffs were entitled to recover possession of the whole of the premises or, in the alternative, they had argued that under Section 15 they were entitled, at any rate, to recover that part of the premises—practically the whole—which was not occupied for domestic purposes. If plaintiffs would withdraw their claim for possession and concede that defendants were entitled to the 6 years' lease, the case would be very much shorter, because then they would only have to consider the question of the rent Nanyang Bros. had to pay.

Mr. Potter said if defendants were outside the Ordinance it was plaintiff's desire that the lease should be put through. The position plaintiff took up was as a result of the position taken up by defendants.

Mr. Alabaster replied that, in other words, plaintiff would only give them a lease if they were outside the Ordinance but if they were inside the Ordinance they were entitled to turn them into the street.

To this Mr. Potter answered that if defendants were inside the Ordinance they could not be turned into the street because the Ordinance protected them.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that plaintiffs said that if defendants were inside the Ordinance they were entitled to eject them out of that part of the premises which were not domestic premises. Counsel had to show that this was a case in which the Court must grant specific performance in any event.

Damages would not be adequate. Counsel continued. The Company had on the premises about 750 people working and they could not possibly within a reasonable time find working accommodation to re-establish that factory. It would take them about 3 years to build a new one.

The Company had four factories in the Colony, Mr. Alabaster explained, and they employed between three and four thousand hands. They paid to the Government between six and seven lakhs of dollars yearly as duty, of which about a quarter was with regard to the factory in question. The Company made a profit in respect of the four factories of over £2,000,000 a year, of which considerably over 4 lakhs was from this factory. Consequently, if under Section 15, the Court required them to give up their property they would be out of business to the extent of over 4 lakhs, the Government would lose about 6 lakhs in duty during the three years and 750 people would be out of employment. Damages could not in any way compensate them.

It might be worth while, Mr. Alabaster continued, for a competitor to offer plaintiffs a larger sum than the factory was worth to put them out of business. The portion of the Ordinance dealing with the Nanyang Tobacco Co. was outside the Ordinance.

CANTON NEWS.

Sun Complains of Breach of Armistice.

GUNBOATS' FUTILE VENTURE.

(Our Special Correspondent.)

Canton, July 12.
The sound of heavy gun-firing reached the city last night at about 7.15 from across the river at the back of Honam, and the impression it first created was that Sun Yat-sen had taken to again bombarding Honam. It turned out, however, that the firing resulted from an attempt made by two small river patrol gunboats, the Kong Hong and Kon King, to run the gauntlet of the river defence and rejoin the remainder of Sun's fleet lying off Shameen. The boats, however, encountered the guns placed on the shore of Honam and, after an exchange of about a dozen shots, gave up the attempt. Besides these war vessels there is quite a fleet of armed launches left behind at Whampoa now anxious to effect a juncture with the remainder of Sun's fleet.

More Fighting.

In the early hours of this morning fighting broke out in the vicinity of the Macao forts, which, being isolated on the small island of Ise Ma, between Honam and the south bank of the river, did not appear to be particularly wanted by either party after the severe hand-to-hand fighting from the previous day's bombardment by the patrol ships of Sun. The waters in the surrounding area, however, remain under close watch and movements of troops are being closely observed. Five ying of troops from Honam and the East Bund, under cover of the darkness, took a circuitous route after crossing the dividing stretches of water to reach Sun San and they came into conflict with the thousand or so citizen soldiers that had been landed in this vicinity by Sun. The gunboats which had reached this spot also joined in the firing, with the result that Yip Kue's troops, though about double the number of their opponents, had to retreat out of the range of the guns of the two small gunboats.

During the whole night the bigger ships of Sun's naval forces remained at their anchorage but displayed a watchfulness by the continual playing of searchlights. Apparently there were apprehensions of the possibility of an attack from the shore, for the searchlight frequently remained concentrated on that extreme point of Honam Island facing the Shameen and known as Customs Point.

Sun Complains.

To Ngai Bong-ping, Sun voiced a complaint of a breach of the forty-eight hour armistice this morning, saying that the fight that took place last night was started by the other side. He still remains aboard the Wing Fung off the Shameen, where he is at any rate safe from bombardment from the shore. If there were a three-mile limit, Sun would probably receive a request to move out of it, but as the river here is only about half a mile broad, he enjoys complete immunity.

The Northern Expedition.

For the last three days, reinforcements have kept moving northward towards Shikwan, where fighting is reported to have broken out between the garrison and the main body of the Northern Expeditionary Force which has reached this district. The Cantonese troops are strongly entrenched on the ridge protecting the east side of the town, and Sun's claim that the Northern troops have won this round is probably true. The military connection with Canton is becoming steadily more important.

SCRAMBLE FOR WATER.

A Kowloon Incident.

An attempt made by a party of Sanitary Board coolies to disperse a crowd who were obtaining water from a fire hydrant in Jordan Road, Kowloon, yesterday, resulted in a fracas. The crowd resented the interference and attacked the sanitary coolies. The latter retaliated, wounding three men on the head.

The injured men were taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Mrs. Flint calls attention to her new showroom in Queen's Road Central.—Page 4.

A Griffith picture, entitled "A Romance of Happy Valley" is being shown at the Coronet Theatre to-night.—Page 1.

At the World Theatre is being shown "The Sage Hen"—Page 4.

Shops, offices and flats are to be let in the Astor House Hotel building.—Page 4.

Lammett Bros. are selling household furniture in Kowloon on Thursday next.—Page 4.

"Black Beauty" is being screened at Kowloon to-night until Saturday.—Page 12.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.1/2d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.57. Temperature:—79. Humidity:—51.

Lighting Up-Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 7.11 p.m.

The Strike.

The strike of the electric light workmen still continues, and a makeshift arrangement has had to be made for the operation of the engine by foreign engineers assisted by a couple of foreign volunteers. A number of the unskilled hands have, however, been induced to remain behind to look after the cooling.

The service, under the circumstances, has had to be very much curtailed, the current being only supplied at night. Foreigners have stepped into the breach when their help was most needed, and by their co-operation the city is saved from a situation, the possibilities of which it would not be desirable to speculate upon.

At the Water-Works.

When it was seen that the example set by the electric men would be followed by the workmen at the waterworks, the military deemed it time to intervene, and yesterday they threw a cordon round the place and effectively prevented the workmen from leaving. As a further precaution, a large tank filled with soldiers stood in the waterway off the works. The supplies of this very necessary commodity still continue to reach the inhabitants, and residents are relieved to realize that the danger existing in this matter has been averted.

That the strike of the electric workmen had been expected, was seen by the fact that barricades were, in the course of the day, erected at the entrances into the smaller thoroughfares to counter any trouble that might ensue should the city be plunged into darkness. Happily there was no need for this precaution, for patrols from the Merchant Corps patrolled the City during the night and no disturbance was also placed in guard of the electric power building.

On looking for the water of the government waterworks, the water was found to be very low, and it was feared that the water supply would be cut off. The waterworks, however, are being worked by hand, and the water supply is being maintained.

NOTICE.

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KOWLOON.HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L."Tugs, Barges, Light Draft and
High Speed Vessels and
Motor Craft.Sole Agents for
"KELVIN MOTORS."Phones:—
Works.....K21
Manager.....K633

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Complete stock. Best terms.
Immediate delivery.SINGON & CO.,
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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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General Managers.
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PIOL & STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritability.

Thousands of Ladies always bring a box

of Martin's Pills in the home, so that

in the event of any irregularity of the

system a remedy may be at hand.

All Complaints and Pains are relieved

without delay. The Pills are gentle and

do not cause any harm. They are sold

everywhere. London, Edinburgh, Glasgow.

MARTIN'S

PIOL & STEEL

PILLS

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Owing to the advancing cost
of newspaper production, it has
been decided to make an in-
creased charge of 20 per cent.
on present rates, as from April
1st, 1922, on the following de-
scriptions of casual advertise-
ments, namely:—
Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society
Notices.This, of course, does not
affect the charges made for
contract spaces held by com-
mercial firms or for small
"Want" advertisements.WE ANNOUNCE THE
OPENINGOF OUR NEW
WORKSHOP

IN

HONGKONG

AT

145 PRAYA. E.

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GENERAL REPAIRS

OF ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY.

SPECIALISTS IN

MOTOR CARS

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THE BLUE BIRD CO.

New Premises at No. 16 A Des

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(Opposite to A. S. Watson

Dispensary).

It is time for you to come and

try our Best Ice Cream, Ice Cream

Soda, Ice Cream Brick and all

sorts of Cold Drinks.

We have just received a new

shipment of American Pine

Nuts, California Oranges, Cad-

bury Chocolates, King George

Chocolates, Jordan Almond

Chocolates, Chocolate Biscuits,

Huntley and Palmer Biscuits,

and many kinds of Getz Best

Canned Goods.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 is the Bladder, No. 2 is the Blood

and No. 3 is the Liver. They are

sold by leading Chemists. Price in England

5s. 6d. per box. 10s. per box. 15s. per box.

No. 3 is the Liver. The Triple Mark

"Therapion" is the only one. It is the only

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

London, July 12.

In connection with the Prince of Wales tour His Majesty the King has made a number of appointments to the Victorian Order, including a Knight Commander for Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Commanders for Captain the Honourable Herbert Meade, commanding H.M.S. Renown, Brigadier General C. R. Woodruffe, the Prince's Military Secretary, and Mr. C. J. Davidson, the British Consul at Tokyo; and as Members of the Fourth Class of the Indian Order, Captain E. D. Metcalfe and Mr. R. B. Osborne, private secretary to the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

ENGINEERING CONSORTIUM IN DUTCH
EAST INDIES.

London, July 12.

Sir Walter Townley, K.C.M.G., at the annual meeting of the British Chambers of Commerce in the Netherlands East Indies, said that endeavours to form a consortium of engineering firms, which would set up an establishment in the East Indies, in order successfully to compete with foreign influences, already established there, had up to the present not been crowned with success, but efforts were still being made in several directions.

IRELAND'S CIVIL WAR.

London, July 12.

An unconfirmed report states that a Republic has been proclaimed at Cork, with which communications have been interrupted. Irregulars at Drunken night ambushed a motor car conveying Nationalists to Letterkeny, of whom one was killed, two wounded and one is missing.

GERMAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

London, July 12.

It transpires that M. Poincaré has not been invited to proceed to London earlier than originally arranged, as cabled yesterday. It is understood that neither the British nor French Premiers considers there is any need to precipitate Allied action; but the two Premiers will thoroughly discuss the situation when M. Poincaré goes to London at the end of the month.

STRIKERS INTERFERE WITH AMERICAN MAILS.

Washington, July 12.

Following numerous reports that railway strikers are interfering with mail trains, President Harding has issued a proclamation, warning all persons to refrain from interference with lawful efforts to maintain inter-state transportation and carrying of United States mails, and inviting the co-operation of the public authorities and good citizens to uphold the laws and facilitate operations essential to life, liberty and security of property.

ANGLO-ITALIAN CONVERSATIONS.

Rome, July 12.

Signor Schanzer, in making a statement to the Chamber on behalf of the Foreign Committee on the subject of his conversations in London, declared that important results had been obtained. The Anglo-Italian situation had become clearer and Italian interests had in no way suffered.

MOTOR COLLISION.

Case Settled.

A settlement was arrived at yesterday afternoon in the case in which the Attorney General sued the Dragon Motor Company Ltd. for \$250 damages to a motor cycle, lent by Mr. G. W. Kynoch, ridden by Lance Sergeant Ellwood, caused by the alleged negligence of the driver of a car belonging to the company. After the case had been in progress for a short while, Mr. H. K. Holmes, Crown solicitor, who appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. Lauritsen, the managing proprietor of the defendant company, adjourned to the Police Judge's Chambers, where judgment was entered by consent for \$125, no order being made as to costs.

Mr. Holmes explained the circumstances of the accident. He said his Lordship was aware to a certain extent of the particulars from the examination of Capt. C. S. Dodwell, R. G. A., who was riding in the defendant's car at the time of the accident and whose evidence had already been taken. The reason for the Attorney General suing might, however, not be too clear. On March 3rd, the Police Department borrowed from Mr. Kynoch motor cycle No. 244. The cycle was being ridden by Sergeant Ellwood toward Taipo at about 3.30 that afternoon when a collision occurred, between the fourteenth and fifteenth milestones, with a car belonging to the Dragon Motor Company. The cycle and car were proceeding in opposite directions, and on the latter's left or proper side, the road to the extent of about half way across, was covered with broken stones which had been levelled. This side was a little higher than the other half. Capt. Dodwell had told them that so far as he knew no warning had been given about cars avoiding broken stone, but he mentioned that it was an obstacle which all motorists liked to avoid. The place at which the two machines collided was on the good side of the road near a high bank. On the question of speed Capt. Dodwell had said that the car was going at about 18 miles an hour and the cycle somewhat faster. Mr. Holmes said he was not going to contend that a motor car must never leave its proper side of the road but he did say that if it did it must take special precautions. As Capt. Dodwell had said a motor cycle and a car could not reasonably be expected to pass on the good side of the road. He submitted that

CORONET THEATRE.

"The Romance of Happy Valley."

The Romance of Happy Valley—not our Happy Valley, but a sun-kissed spot somewhere in Ohio—is the title of today's attraction at the Coronet. It tells of the simple folk in a small town down south and how their narrow views of life almost wrecked the future of a young lover and his lass. There is one great attribute which lifts "The Romance of Happy Valley" right out of the rut and makes the occasion of its screening an outstanding event in the annals of Hongkong filmdom. It is that it is a Griffiths picture. It was produced by the same master hand that fashioned "The Birth of a Nation" and "Intolerance" and more recently "Way Down East," a picture which is shortly to come to Hongkong. "The Romance of Happy Valley" is a study in character that delights by its qualities of quaintness and truth. Lillian Gish, as the hero's sweetheart, has a part that is a compound of wistful awkwardness and inward grace and, propelled by the inspirational force of the master producer, she has made of it a masterpiece.

the fault lay with the driver of the car.

Sergeant Ellwood, in evidence, stated that on the 3rd, March he borrowed a motor cycle for use of the Police Department. At 3 o'clock that afternoon he set out toward Taipo in company with Sergeant Larnshaw, who was a short distance behind. The road on his right had been broken up. He was on the left proceeding at about twelve miles an hour, and continually sounding his horn. About half way round the bend between the fourteenth and fifteenth milestones he saw a car approaching about twenty feet ahead. He applied his brakes and shut off the engine. The Dragon car swerved to the left on to the stones, skidded, and struck the front wheel of his motor cycle, the car mudguard coming into contact with the handle bar and breaking the magneto control. He managed to retain his seat. The car moved on clear of the motor cycle before it stopped.

At this stage the Police Judge saw the parties in Chambers and the settlement, as recorded above, was arrived at.

THE LATE DR. WU
TING FANG.

A Story for Spiritualists.

The following is a translation of part of a story in a local Chinese newspaper relating to the soul of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang and a seance at which questions were put to him and answers made:

"In recent years the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang paid special attention to the study of theosophy or the 'science of the souls.' After the outbreak of the Canton trouble, he stated in his manifesto that he would retire to study theosophy; and it may be conjectured that his soul still remains in the territory of Kwangtung."

"A certain gentleman, surnamed Ha, who is a vegetarian and holds the same ideas as the late Dr. Wu, recently held a seance with several friends in a house in Bunham Strand, and Dr. Wu's soul was to write on a table, specially set for the purpose. The willow wand used as the writing pen was held by Mr. Ha's son, and at first Chinese characters were written, but very slowly. Mr. Ha then asked whether the late Dr. Wu, who was versed in English, wished to give his information in that language. The willow wand then at once potted down 'Wu Ting-fang' in English as fast as the wind."

Two other gentlemen who were present and knew English acted as the translators.

Question: Where is your soul now, doctor?

Answer: It still moves freely.

Question: Will Heaven be in future?

Answer: Cannot know yet.

Question: What about the Canton situation?

Answer: I do not desire to say.

Question: What is the present condition of Dr. Sun Yat-sen?

Answer: Dr. Sun Yat-sen has not left Canton.

"One of the gentlemen present suddenly inquired about the cremation of the late Dr. Wu's body. Several English words were rapidly written with the willow wand in reply, stating that the question was not polite."

"Mr. Ha then quickly offered an explanation of the question, but the wand stopped."

"The above story was personally given by those present at the seance, and it is believed that Mr. Ha's son, who held the willow wand, has not studied English. He, however, wrote very quickly with the wand at the seance. This is really wonderful!"

BRITISHERS IN
YOKOHAMA.No Chamber of Commerce
to be Formed.

It is interesting to learn that the British Association of Yokohama has decided not to call a meeting to confirm the vote carried at the annual general meeting last December in favour of changing the name of the organisation to the British Association and Chamber of Commerce of Japan, says the Japan Chronicle. The reason for this is that it has been found that the British mercantile community is decidedly averse to the formation of a separate British Chamber of Commerce. With the views of the British mercantile community a questionnaire was distributed to 90 firms in the terms below, which elicited the following replies:—

(1) Are you in favour of the establishment of a British Chamber of Commerce?

For 22
Against 24
Blank 12

(2) Are you in favour of the proposed Chamber being affiliated to the British Association, as proposed in the Rules adopted on the 28th March?

For 14
Against 28
Blank 16

(3) Will you join a Chamber of Commerce at a subscription of Y100 per annum, as provided in Rules adopted on the 26th March?

Ayes 19
Noes 32
Blank 7

In view of this decided disapproval of the project, the Committee of the British Association will recommend at the next annual general meeting a reconsideration of the proposal to change the name of the Yokohama Association, and the meeting for confirmation of the change has been abandoned.

JAPAN TO-DAY.

Impressions of British
Lecturer.

Prof. Robert Nichols, the poet of "Ardours and Endurances," is on leave in England from Japan, where he occupies the Chair of English Literature, once held by Lafcadio Hearn. In an interview he gave some of his impressions of the country.

"It is quite a mistake," he said, "to suppose that the Japanese are Europeanised. They are not. They are far too proud of their own institutions and far too loyal to the spirit of their ancestors. Perhaps they are right. They have just taken as much of the superficial machinery of the West as, in their opinion, they need to safeguard their own institutions. Remember they are a communal race; individualism is a discount. Their Government is an autocracy, modified by public opinion. Whether this experiment of adopting Western machinery without the Western spirit will prove a success is beyond my knowledge and beyond, I think, the knowledge of most Europeans. It is now and during the next thirty years that Japan will have to stand to prove of what she is made. Her trials are not over, they are only just beginning. For centuries the race has been trained to conceal and to repress—Sparta is nothing to it—and that repression, sometimes regrettable, but often admirable and heroic, makes it very difficult for the foreigner to understand the Japanese. Even in their adoption of the West they are not to be judged by our standards. They approach everything from the opposite end. Let me instance—a European contractor wishes to purchase a large quantity of wire fencing, and he gets a reduction of price on quantity. In Japan the contractor will have to pay more. Why? Because he must want it badly to want so much. Perfectly logical, but not our logic. 'In all departments it is the same,' Mr. Nichols continued, 'time does not exist. "Skatagani!" It doesn't matter, tomorrow will do, and this when one is in a hurry. They score us for our hurry. Does that mean that they are lazy? Not a bit. They consider us lazy because we don't work on Sundays, have Bank holidays, and work short hours. But then what they call work we don't."

AMONG THE STUDENTS.

"Of the students I thought well, but very ill of the system of education. The students work like Trojans and are incredibly loyal if they like you. I think I can say I got on well with them. But the difficulties were immense. The English language—their is a vague picture language—is terribly hard for them. Remember, also, that Greece and Christianity, the two springs of humanism in the West, have not existed for them. I had to put in the whole background; a heartbreaking job. What they need is a Western Institute which should give them the European background. In the West we restrict a child until, realising what society stands for, it learns its place. By the age of eighteen it proceeds to exist with society, following its own bent, and subject only to the laws which aim at preventing the child from imperilling society. We consider that society exists for man, and not man for society. The opposite rules in Japan. The child is free, but he grows up the walls of social pressure close in on him, until in the end he is merely the servant of the family, clan, public, or State opinion. The teaching of English literature in being, as opposed to mere textual or philological study, is a matter of much difficulty. The method and the thing itself are contrary to all traditional Japanese thinking. At present, we Europeans are represented by the motor bus and the machine gun. The missionaries and the doctors are almost the only people who bring home to them that we have in us anything more than an ingenious kind of savagery."

THE FLUMMERY OF SPENCER.

"And I do not wonder. The ridiculous doctrines of Herbert Spencer's view of evolution, in which the struggle to survive is considered the only factor in evolution, still subsist in Japan. Whereas, of course, Spencer's ideas are more flummery, worthy of the pedant he was. You cannot limit evolution. Either all evolves or nothing. The hospital, the ideas of Shelley, the spiritual beauty of Christ's teaching, are just as much a product

THE COOLIE IN FRANCE.

"John Chinaman's"
Adaptability.

A pleasing surprise of the early days was the ease with which White and Yellow, without one word in common, learned to understand each other, writes "M." in the China Express and Telegraph. Equally pleasing was the good feeling which sprang up and endured to the end between these two extremes. The British soldier, though at first inclined to laugh at the "Chink," displayed good temper and patience in his dealings with him. The "Chink" probably laughed at the British soldier. He was none the less quick to understand and eager to please. Few words and many gestures were the basis of early instruction. The former the British soldier soon acquired, but this modest accomplishment was rapidly eclipsed by the Chinese. Before he had been a week in France he could give his number in English and write it down in numerals. He learned the meaning of "nah poo" on the day of his arrival. From this elementary military phrase he progressed rapidly in both English and French. His linguistic attainments did not end in words. He signed his number for clothing issued, faced the figures in his bank deposit book, wrote love letters in French to girls in the village, weighed and measured accurately in the Quartermaster's store, dispensed from written prescriptions, typed the daily orders in the office, and on one occasion signed a batch of medical reports with so faithful a copy of the signature of the officer responsible that the innocent forger might have passed as genuine.

Though the hospital and its annexes were barbed-wire enclosures, the native staff was not necessarily confined. Provided they were in quarters by sundown they were, under normal conditions, free to come and go within a limited area. As far as hospital and depot were concerned no evil consequences attended this freedom. The villagers were, on the other hand, decidedly benefited by it, for the yellow man spent his money freely. It was a common occurrence to find one or other of the few local shops closed and a notice on the door to the effect that nothing remained to be sold. Though supplied with a uniform, the Chinese preferred muffs, and anything in the way of wearing apparel found a ready sale, no matter for which sex intended. The bowler hat many sizes too small, and a much betrimmed woman's straw of a fashion twenty years old were equally popular. Before many weeks had passed several of the coolies wore a watch on both wrists.

and factor as a howitzer, the ideas of a Beaverbrook, or the vulgar errors of a Northcliffe. Until Japan, and still more we in Europe, who are pleased to think we give Japan a lead, get these base, vulgar, and unscientific notions out of our heads, neither we nor Japan stand a chance of coming to anything. It is only quite plainly that East and West, torn permanently as opposed, must inevitably clash if this doctrine is not abandoned.

"If you ask me whom I shall blame I tell you I shall not blame the East. Japan, with all that I cordially dislike in her—and I dislike a great deal—has very fine virtues to teach us: courage, loyalty, self-sacrifice above all. If we do not assist her to teach us them on a sublime and altruistic plane she will impel us to learn them in bitterness, hate, blood and tears. That is perhaps the greatest revelation my residence in Japan has brought me; not an intimate impression of Japan, but an outside view of Europe. And damnably ugly it is. At present Europe seems to me no better than a den of so-called civilised wild beasts: without a creed, without a moral standard, faithless to the dead, and foe to the unborn—at once dangerous and ridiculous; and never more dangerous and ridiculous than when they reproved Japan for the misinterpretation of science, which they have made an excuse for their own barbarity."

AUSTRALIAN GIFT TO THE KING.

In the grounds of Buckingham Palace Sir Edward Lucas, Agent General, presented to the King on behalf of South Australia, "Erakine," a handsome charger ridden by the Prince of Wales when in the Commonwealth.

NOTICE.

BUBBLE BOOKS

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TRADE OPENINGS IN
CHINA.

The Scope For Expansion.

British industry has the strongest reasons for turning attention to the trade possibilities of China. The scope for commercial enterprise in that country is almost unlimited, says a *Times* leader. Since the revolution which occurred in 1911 China has virtually been in a state of anarchy, torn by civil war and tormented by brigandage. Drought has caused famines on the grand scale and overflowing rivers have devastated the plains. The miseries of the people, imposed by the soldiers and brigands, or brought down upon them by the vagaries of Nature, have been greater in their sum total perhaps than in any other period of their history. Nevertheless, despite these domestic conditions, and despite the economic dislocation abroad consequent on the Great War, foreign trade with China has persistently expanded. This is because the Chinese are eager buyers of foreign goods. The increased consumption is mainly in the coast and river littorals, where communications are easiest and security best. In effect the foreign trade is done at the fringes of the country. Supplies for the great interior are strictly limited by the difficulties of transportation, the illegal taxation, and the depredations of robbers. Foreign imports represent a value of 63, 63, per head of the population. That rate gives a total for the country of so great a sum as £130,000,000. Obviously it needs but settled conditions and improved communications for this figure to be indefinitely extended. Every sixpenceworth of foreign goods per head added to the import trade means to the exporter £10,000,000 of sales, and there is reason to believe that many sixpenceworths more would be consumed by the Chinese if decent government were restored in their country. That desirable result seems more possible of attainment than at any time since the revolution, for a door of deeds has arisen who fears no foe. Wu Pei-fu is a patriot in a nation in which national spirit, though growing, is yet in a low stage of development. If his judgment equals his valour we may hope for a speedy improvement in the great land in which he is now the outstanding figure.

LOCAL AND FEDERAL
JURISDICTION.Peking Indicates the
Distinction.

Peking, June 28.—The problem of defining where the power of the Central Government ends and that of the province begins is now absorbing certain of the Peking officials and it has been discussed at recent Cabinet meetings. Heretofore, the Republic has been content to let things drag on without definite line, and as a result the provinces have remitted taxes or not according to the whims or personal aims of the Tsuchow or Civil Governor in question. It varied with different provinces, and, on the whole, it might be said that the local administrations were independent of the Peking Government.

It is reported now that the Cabinet, in hopes of changing this system, requested the Minister of the Interior to inform the provincial authorities of the new status between them and the national government.

Accordingly he telegraphed to the provinces as follows: "It is clear that in a republic the power of the Government lies with the people. We hereby set down what powers the Central Government shall exercise and what the province shall do. These powers shall be divided as follows: The Central Government shall have control over foreign relations; administrative power; navy and army; law courts; national school; national banks; currency; national railways; navigation; post and telegraphs; appointment of certain officials in the provinces; and national taxes.

On the other hand, the provinces shall have jurisdiction over police affairs; their finances; education; promotion of industries; waterways; communications; sanitation; relief measures; provincial banks; and local elections. This delimitation, while rather vague, is a start and practices begun will soon become customs which will make up part of the unwritten law and later be incorporated into the body of written law.

SATIN IS POPULAR



BY MARIAN HALE

There is no particular shape or style in millinery which alone is good—the only similarity which one finds in all smartly-hatted women is the fact that the hat is worn well down over the eyes.

The large, slightly drooping brimmed sailor is having quite a run. Most often they are fashioned of satin and have

braided designs on their soft crowns. The popular little turban with a turned up brim is still very good—perhaps because it is so universally becoming.

Something new in the way of ornamentation is introduced with the hat of the soft crown and rolling brim. A small red bird—bright and shiny—is poised on either side of the brim and gives the hat a piquant charm.

AN INDUSTRIAL ENTENTE.

New Joint Body Proposed.

OUTLINE OF A POLICY.

The following letter from the Industrial League and Council for the Improvement of Relations between Employers and Employees, 82, Victoria Street, London, has been communicated to the Press:—

The ultimate aim and purpose of industry needs to be restated in the light of present-day conditions and facts. Employers' organizations and trade unions as such are unable to do this effectively, because their circumstances compel them to take opposite points of view.

But behind the apparent conflict of interests and ideas facts still remain facts. In the long run they are bound to prevail. The facts are few and simple. To elicit them, and disentangle them from the surface complexity, an effective entente between employers and employees (using both words in their widest sense) is needed. Our only hope of peace in industry demands this. It is the most profitable objective for both sides to pursue. Up to that point their interests are identical.

But all their interests are not identical. Therefore the policy of an Industrial Entente can neither be an employers' nor an employees' policy. It must be an entente policy founded on a mutual recognition by each of the essentials of the other's position. Such a recognition alone will give an entente policy effect and reality.

On both sides considerations exist that admit of no compromise. Those on the employers' side centre round freedom of initiative, development, and expansion; those on the side of the employed round the problems of security, reward, and treatment.

In view of the circumstances at present existing, it appears necessary, or at least desirable, that a group of employers and a group of trade unionists in touch with the facts, opinions, and personalities of their respective branches of industry should meet in more or less continuous session to formulate such a policy in its general bearings, to work out its specific application to the outstanding industrial problems of the day, and to consider ways and means of securing its acceptance by all concerned in industrial affairs.

The facts of the situation as we see them are the following:—
1. The people of Great Britain rely for their livelihood, security and comfort upon their industrial and commercial ability to produce commodities of a quality high enough and at prices low enough to attract purchasers in the markets of the world.

2. To ensure this, while providing remuneration and work conditions on the level of living and civilization already attained in this country, and the possibility of further progress, our industries must be operated at a high pitch of technical and productive efficiency with adequate incentives for invention and develop-

ment. The mechanical side of industry has been raised, by the research work and invention of the past century, to a high level, but the cardinal defect in present-day industrial affairs is the overt or covert friction between its human factors and the lack of willing cooperation between the managerial, supervisory, and operative functions.

4. To secure the requisite level of technical and productive efficiency, the human individuals involved, from the directorate downwards, should work as a team united in the pursuit of an objective mutually understood and supported. This involves recognition that all sections are complementary factors of each other, however wide their diversity of function.

5. Clash of interest, ideas, or action creates internal friction, which diminishes the efficiency of the whole. The more directors, managers, supervisors, and workers realize the common purpose of their work, adjusting differences as they arise and arranging harmonious relations between the various working parts, the sooner will internal friction be diminished and the skill, energy, and will thus wastefully absorbed be liberated for creative and therefore more effective and pleasurable work.

6. Any factor present in current administration of industry that tends to prevent harmonious working should be eliminated, or at least modified, if entire removal would be detrimental to efficiency or discipline.

7. Many factors not yet in general use could be extended with advantage. For instance, the value of persistent and unwavering courtesy as a factor inducing harmony and stimulus to effective activity has yet to be explored and practised.

8. More specific questions should receive careful consideration and application where possible. Under this head come:—Works committees and Joint Industrial Councils; profit sharing and bonus arrangements; welfare work, sports, and social organizations; joint educational activities.

The joint body we have in mind would in no sense add to the industrial machinery that already exists for so many purposes. It would assist in the smooth working of that machinery. It would give advice and guidance in the event of disputes arising between Labour and Capital, and between producer and consumer. In effect, it would be the nucleus of an Industrial Parliament, if and when the time comes for a body of that sort to be formed. It could be productive of nothing but good.

For and on behalf of
The Industrial League and Council.
Burnham, Joint.
Geo. H. Roberts, President.
H. E. Blain, Vice-
George Latham, Presi-
Wm. J. Peake Mason, den.
Geo. J. Wardle, Hon. Sec-
Robt. Young, Hon. Sec-
H. Dobson, Hon. Sec-
James J. E. Dunn, Hon. Sec-
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NOTICE.

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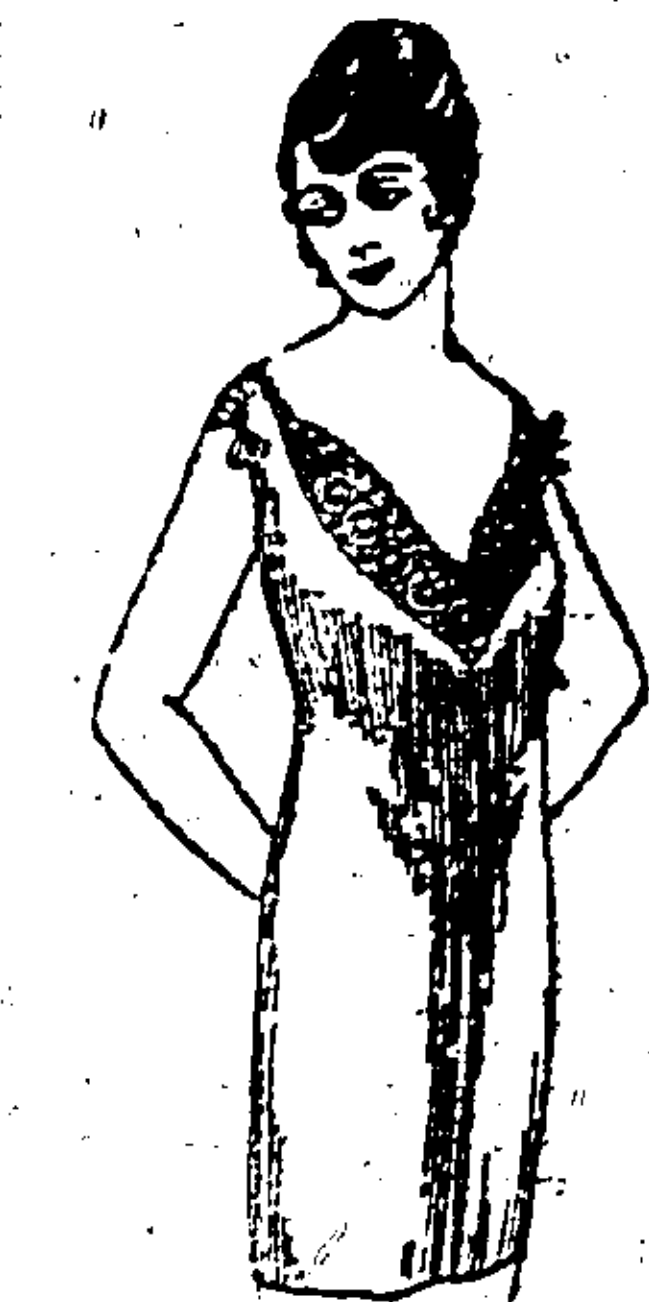
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GENERAL NEWS.

IMENDING STRUGGLE FOR
"AMMO" AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Captain Higuchi, who has returned from Vladivostok, to join his new post on the Japanese General Staff Office, spoke as follows in an interview. "The political situation at Vladivostok is disturbed, but Merkloff will perhaps manage to get through. The question of the withdrawal of the Imperial garrison has revived with the change of the Government. Of course the withdrawal will be carried out, but several obstacles have to be surmounted first. One by one, and a practical one. In the disposal of the large quantities of ammunition stored at Vladivostok, the Japanese are now being taken charge of by the Japanese army. Once supervision is given up, there will surely be a struggle for it on the part of the Russians. The side that captures it will command supremacy. Such being the case, the Reds and the Whites are anxiously watching for the chance of seizing it. If the Japanese are indifferent in the disposal of the ammunition, it will cause misunderstanding on the part of the Russians, and it will be cited as an example by them from time to time. So there must be a careful settlement of the property before the evacuation of the Imperial army. As the quantity of the ammunition is enormous, it is difficult to deal with it. There are many difficulties, and the Japanese are now being taken charge of by the Japanese army. Once supervision is given up, there will surely be a struggle for it on the part of the Russians. The side that captures it will command supremacy. Such being the case, the Reds and the Whites are anxiously watching for the chance of seizing it. If the Japanese are indifferent in the disposal of the ammunition, it will cause misunderstanding on the part of the Russians, and it will be cited as an example by them from time to time. So there must be a careful settlement of the property before the evacuation of the Imperial army. 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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Godown of at least 4,000 square feet, must be near water front—Apply to Box No. 746 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL—To Let, from July 15th, the ground floor of Astor House Hotel, as two shops; the 1st and 2nd floors as offices; and the 3rd and 4th floors as unfurnished flats, each containing three large rooms with three bathrooms—Apply Madam Flint, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET—FANLING, A New Bungalow situated on Wo Hop Sek—Apply to Tsang Poo & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Motor Car—six cylinder Roadster. Fine condition. Apply Box No. 742 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Thursday, Friday and Saturday the 13th, 14th, and 15th, July 1922

each day commencing at 11 a.m. (continuing at 2.30 p.m.) at the Astor House Hotel, Queen's Road, Central.

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE FURNITURE OF THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL including some VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS, by well known French Artists.

Also **ONE ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE** by Burroughes & Watts, London

A Large Quantity of Cutlery and E. F. table ware. On view from Wednesday the 12th inst. Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. **LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.**

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the remainder of the lease of the Astor House Hotel. The lease expiring on 30th September 1924.

For further particulars apply to **LAMBERT BROS.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 15th, July, 1922, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 18 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon

(for account of the concerned)

21 cases Cotton Yarn
5 bales Grey Cotton Yarn
1 case Cotton Goods
17 cases Crochet Cotton
2 cases Hemp Thread
600 cases Safety Matches
100 cases Brass wire
21 cases Steel Hinges
2 cases Rubber shoes
1 case Button
30 cases Zinc Oxide
100 cases Sodium Sulphate
98 cases Glass Bottles
8 cases Glass Ware
22 cases Sieves
10 cases Tin Boxes
2 cases Tin Foil
2 cases Stationery
1 case Printed Matter
1 case Selvyt
1 case Brooms
(all more or less damaged except "Peking Maru")
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 20th, July, 1922, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 13 Orient Buildings (Ground Floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(Full Particulars from catalogue) On view from Wednesday the 19th July

Terms: Cash on delivery. **LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.**

G. R. NOTICE.

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 17th, day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land behind Sikh Temple Gap Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 238	Shaukiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	100	1,000

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 17th, day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan Road, Causeway Bay in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 239	Shaukiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	100	1,000

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 17th, day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 240	Shaukiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	100	1,000

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 17th, day of July, 1922, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of one Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 241	Shaukiwan Island	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000	100	1,000

WAH HING & CO.

Contractors to

WE hereby beg to inform the General Public that we undertake to do all stevedoring purposes, such as Landing, Discharging, Lightering and Delivering of any kind of articles of whatsoever extent, and our workmen employed are only well experienced and expert ones. We are also open to contract for Coal, Deck Stores and Provision Supplies to Steamers and Factories and we can guarantee that our goods are better in quality and cheaper in price.

We are present contractors to some Leading Firms of the Colony, and we take the liberty to offer the General Public our references.

Our S/L "Wah Hing" is open for hire for swimming purposes, terms moderate.

For further particulars, please address to No. 75, Des Voeux Road Central, 1st floor, or phone No. 3358.

ANGLO-CHINESE EDUCATION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings Third Floor, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday the 31st day of July, 1922, at noon when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th day of July, 1922 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution—

That it is desirable to wind up this Company and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Harry Greenwood of the firm of Messrs. Linstead & Davis, be and he is hereby appointed the Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

Dated this 11th day of July 1922.

By Order,
300 PEI SHAO,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1922 will be payable on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 18th to WEDNESDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary to
The General Managers,
Hongkong 11th, July, 1922.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1922, will be payable on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 18th to WEDNESDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 11th, July, 1922.

CONSULAT de FRANCE, HONGKONG.

FRIDAY next, 14th of July, being the French National Fete, the Consul for France will be pleased to receive at his official residence, 13 Peak Road, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. the members of the French community, British officials and officers and his foreign colleagues who may wish to call on that occasion. The Chancery of the Consulate (Alexandra Buildings) will be closed all day on the 14th. Hongkong, 11th, July, 1922.

BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE.

NEW ISSUE

500 FR. BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL 6¹/₂ 1922

Price of issue Frs. 493.00
Free of taxes, no prizes.
First coupon payable on Jan. 1st, 1923.

Can be refunded at the option of either the buyer:

at par on the 1st. of July 1923

at Frs 505.—on the 1st. of July 1928

at Frs 515.—on the 1st. of July 1934

at Frs 530.—on the 1st. of July 1940

or the Credit National:

(partially or fully)

at Frs 515.—on the 1st. of July 1934.

Subscriptions are open up to the 14th. of July 1922, and will be received by the

BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE, LOCAL.

MR. V. MARBOT,
Manager.

THE COWIE HARBOUR COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned are prepared to quote prices for best quality freshly mined **SILIMPOPOON COAL**, trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo) or to contract for regular Bunker Supplies for 6 or 12 months at favourable rates.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for Bunkers are exempt from payment of ordinary Port Charges. The minimum draft of water alongside the Company's Wharf at Sebatik is 28 feet above low water Spring Tides. Charts of Cowie Bay (Sebatik Harbour) and any required information concerning the port can be had on application to

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.
Agents,
The COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of 23 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1922, at rate of 27.1/4 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after TUESDAY the 8th August, 1922, at the offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY the 24th July to SATURDAY the 5th August, 1922, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS,

A. H. BARLOW,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 11th July, 1922.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

BATHING SEASON, 1922.—
REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTION.

MEMBERS' FRIENDS may become Bathing Members at a charge of \$15.00 for Double Tickets and \$10.00 for Single Tickets from July to October inclusive, on entering their names, together with the names of their proposers, in the register provided for that purpose at the Club House, when Bathing Tickets will be issued.

By Order of the General Committee,

F. G. VAUX,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 30th, June, 1922.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

Monday, July 17th, at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

Violinist

Mrs. G. KENNETT.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY

THE Public is hereby notified that the through train service between Kowloon and Canton is entirely suspended until further notice.

H. P. WINSTLOW,
Manager,
British Section,
Kowloon, 10th, July, 1922.

MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS WANTED.

MESSERS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON of No. 1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Solicitors, have for investment the sum of \$300,000, and are prepared to consider applications for the advancement of the same on first class Mortgages of house property.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. William Thom, Architect, as a partner in my office, and the business will in future be carried on under the name of "MORAES AND THOM."

JOHN MORAES, B. Sc.,
Civil Engineer & Architect,
Hongkong, 11th, July, 1922.

NOTICE.

PEAK Residents are notified that 5 Public Jinnicks are available nightly at the Upper Peak Tram terminus up to 12 midnight. Any one who wishes to engage one should telephone to the Peak Chair Shelter (Tel. No. 322).

P. J. J. WODEHOUSE,
Capt. Supt. Police.

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened our registered office at 1A Chater Road as Import and Export Merchants.

JAMES H. BACKHOUSE LTD.
Hongkong, 30th, June, 1922.

FOR HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Balls for Haiphong and Hoihow every alternate Tuesday. The favourite passenger steamer **HA-MUN.** (Capt. Charles E. Page). Leaving for Haiphong on Saturday, 18th, July, 1922. Apply to Messrs. Cook and Sons at No. 112, 114, Wing Lok Street.

HOUSE NUMBERING IN SHANGHAI.

Making a Fresh Start.

The Council has been coming in for a good deal of criticism lately, perhaps because it has tried to introduce reforms where they were visibly needed, which naturally excites the other reformers. But one thing may be said, namely, that the Council is open to suggestion. One note with pleasure from the Gazette that the question of house numbering has attracted its attention and the Commissioner of Revenue has been asked to report upon it. However, as all members of the Council have not seen the report, consideration of it is deferred, but in the meantime instructions are given that the views of the Commissioner of Revenue be obtained on the suggestion that, so far as foreign houses are concerned, it would greatly assist if, at certain road intersections, plates could be affixed indicating the house numbers running north and south or east and west as the case may be.

One hazards the idea that the Commissioner of Revenue will have no views on the proposal, because it would be highly difficult to find any road, at least in the older parts of the Settlement, where the numbers run consecutively on any line of the compass, with the sun or widdershins. Why not, as we urged some weeks ago, give notice that from a certain date all existing numbers will be cancelled, supply householders and firms with new number plates at cost price, and start afresh? After that the indications at cross roads would be practicable and useful.

N. C. Daily News.

A POPULAR EXHIBITION.

"Africa and the East" the missionary exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, London, attracted over 100,000 visitors, and it was decided to remain open over the Whitsun holidays.

OSRAM LAMPS

THE ONLY
BRITISH
LAMP
SOLD IN
HONGKONG



PRICES CUT

100 VOLT 10/50 C.P. 45 cents.
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WORLD THEATRE

Beginning from Friday, 17th. inst.

A powerful drama of a woman's sacrifice for her greatest possessions—her home, her honour and her child.



with
Gladys Brockwell, Wallace MacDonald,
and Lillian Rich.

NOTICE.

MADAME FLINT'S NEW SHOWROOM.

MADAME FLINT will shortly be proceeding to Paris to purchase the latest goods for the coming winter season and will be pleased to execute any commission her clients may wish to have attended to. It is Madame Flint's intention to form an Anglo French Company in Paris for the purpose of conducting her present business, to which will be added a Ladies' Hairdressing Salon. This department will be entirely up-to-date and will supply "transformations" and indeed everything that goes to make My Lady Beautiful.

Meanwhile, Mlle. Flint has sent to Hongkong a large assortment of Autumn goods which are due to arrive here in September. Madame Flint has just removed into the premises lately occupied by the Bon Ton Ltd. in Queen's Road Central. The place has been refitted and renovated throughout and a large stock of ladies' wear and hats is now on view. These must be sold to make room for the new season's goods and a special reduction in price has been arranged.

Madame Flint wishes to draw the attention of all that she is offering a beautiful Skunk fur and muff to be raffled in aid of the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers. Tickets can be had at the shop for \$1.00.

Madame Flint takes this opportunity of thanking her numerous customers for their patronage in the past and holds herself at their disposal in the future. She expects to be back in Hongkong about the first week in November.

Hongkong, July 10, 1922.

"BEST OF EVERYTHING"

IN OPEN-AIR.

Calling attention to the value of open-air services during the summer, the Bishop of Chelmsford says:—I believe that if the Church is to gain ground she must pay more attention to open-air propaganda; but this had better not be attempted unless all the trouble expended on the work can be well done.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICE.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

PYRRHUS 13th July London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
NELBUS 20th July St. Nazaire, London & Rotterdam
ELPENOR 24th July London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
GLAUCUS 31st Aug. L'Joo, Hull, Rotterdam & H'burg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

DANFA 20th July Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & G'gow
MEMNON 31st Aug. Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow
KEEMUN 31st Aug. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

PROFESILAS 1st Aug. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
INION 23rd Aug.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

CYCLOPS 23rd July via Suez
EUMAEUS 31st Aug. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

PYRRHUS 13th July for Singapore & London
MENTOR 20th July for Shanghai & Japan
MENTOR 22nd Aug. for Singapore & London

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STEAMERSJOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-
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Sailings:- To Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only)
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. & 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only)

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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings to Macao Daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only)
Sailings from Macao Daily at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. (Sun. at 3.30 p.m. only)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's
office, 4A Des Voeux Road Central, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son
or the American Express Company, Hongkong.

REMODEL CHINA ON U.S.
LINES.

Hunan Tuchen's Advice.

Hankow, July 3. - Governor Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, Hunan, has advanced his own political theory in a telegram to members of the Parliament at Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai, suggesting a form of federal state government after the model of the United States as the only means of salvaging China politically.

The provinces should be given state rights to administer their own affairs by following an autonomous constitution which does not interfere with the running of a central government, he said. General Chao Heng-ti branded the

present programme of Peking to effect reunification as one incapable of bringing about permanent peace in the land, and strongly urged the adoption of federal government which is necessary in the evolution of a strong national government in a country of such dimensions as China. Governor Chao says that efforts should not be spared at this time to work out a permanent unification scheme in China so that the country may hereafter develop along legitimate lines. He adds that Hunan has adopted its own constitution which is now in force, and expresses the hope that provincial and national constitutions may be worked out now to end the incessant squabbles among factions in China.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM,
GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOM-
BO & STRAITS.

The Motor Vessel

"GLENLUCE"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th July, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 14th July, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer

"DIOMED"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "TENYO MARU"
From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN
PORTS, & SHANGHAI.

The above-named steamer having arrived on Tuesday, the 11th July, 1922, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Tuesday, 18th July, 1922.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Tuesday, 18th July, 1922, at 11 a.m. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSA-
GERIES MARITIMES.

Consignees of Cargo from

MARSEILLES

The Steamship

"ANDRE LEBON"

In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after the 13th instant, at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 15th instant or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by M.M. Goddard and Douglas, on Thursday the 13th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. JOBARD.

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1922.

MANY CHANGES HAVE
BEEN MADE

in the manufacture of glasses: one of the most important is that invented by Sir William Crookes, who, as the result of numerous experiments, combining glass with various metals, has succeeded in producing a material which cuts off 98% of the infrared or heat rays together with the ultra-violet chemical rays, called Sir William Crookes' glass. Crookes' lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., manufacturing and refracting opticians—the most competent manufacturing-optical establishment in the colony—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.

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LENGTH 787 FEET.

LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET

DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP

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ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF

LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS.

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CALL PLAS. "C" OVER ANY TELEPHONE.

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AGENTS.

CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.From LEITH, ANTWERP,
MIDDELSBRO, LONDON &
STRAITS.

The Steamship

"BENAVON"

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 14th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &
CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1922.

THE TOKYO FAIR.

Industrial Exhibition to be
Held in November.

Arrangements are in progress for the Tokyo Fair, which is to be held at Ueno Park, Tokyo, and will be open daily from November 15 to 29.

In recent years, says a preliminary notice, sample fairs have been and are much in vogue in European countries. It is clear the European Fairs have served and are serving to stimulate industrial and commercial developments.

The Leipzig Fair in Germany is the father of sample fairs in Europe and it is held every year on a large scale. Since the European War, it has been followed by those of Lyons, Birmmham, London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Barcelona, Brussels and Utrecht. The organization and management varies with each fair. Some of them are under the direct management of the government or of joint stock companies and business corporations, while others are conducted jointly by the government and the people.

In connection with the Tokyo Fair, the above mentioned examples have been taken into careful consideration. It will be put under the management of The Nihon Sangyo Kyokai (The Japan Industrial Association), while its building on the Shinobazu Pond side, Ueno Park, Tokyo, will be adopted as an exhibit hall of the Fair. The building in question was completed in 1921 and is of magnificent steel-framed and wired concrete structure. In case the number of the offered exhibits is so large that the above stated building is too small, a wooden building annexed to it will be used.

The following is the classification of exhibits:

1. Food Stuffs and Drinks.
2. Agricultural Products.
3. Forest Products.
4. Aquatic Products.
5. Mineral Products.
6. Mechanical Products.
7. Electric Products.
8. Chemical Products.
9. Textiles.
10. Other Industrial Products.
11. Building Materials.

Only producers, manufacturers, whole-dealers and sales-guilds established under the Industrial Guilds Act are qualified to have their goods exhibited.

WORLD-WIDE SPORT.

Bernard Travers, the ex-Fulham centre-forward, has been appointed coach and player to the Vienna club.

A Copenhagen telegram states that Raith Rovers were defeated by a selected Copenhagen team at Copenhagen, the Fifiers being beaten by three goals to one.

The winner of the Stewart's College mile, Brown, an Edinburgh University man, was tried for the South African Olympic team, and is a runner of quality. He was consistent and prominent during the spring in cross country work.

Pastick Thistle have received a communication from Kenneth Campbell, who is at present in Liverpool, in which he requests the directors to place him on the transfer list.

Reynolds, the Stenhousemuir "pro," was the victim of a bad misunderstanding in the match against Cartha at Dumbreck. In playing a leg ball from Rain the leather rebounded off his pad, was held by the wicket-keeper, and an appeal by the latter sent the "pro" to the pavilion. In conversation at the end of the game Reynolds and his colleagues were astounded to learn that the umpire thought the appeal was for a run, and not for a catch at all.

Joe Beckett recently stated that he was prepared to find a side stake up to £5,000 for a match with Carpenter.

Cambridge University Lawn Tennis Club met the Army at Cambridge and secured a victory—the third of the season—by 13 matches to 2.

A fine of five guineas was imposed by the Football League on Preston North End for inserting in Branton's agreement their willingness to pay his removal expenses, contrary to rule.

George Forrest, the Heart of Midlothian outside-right, signed on for Alloa.

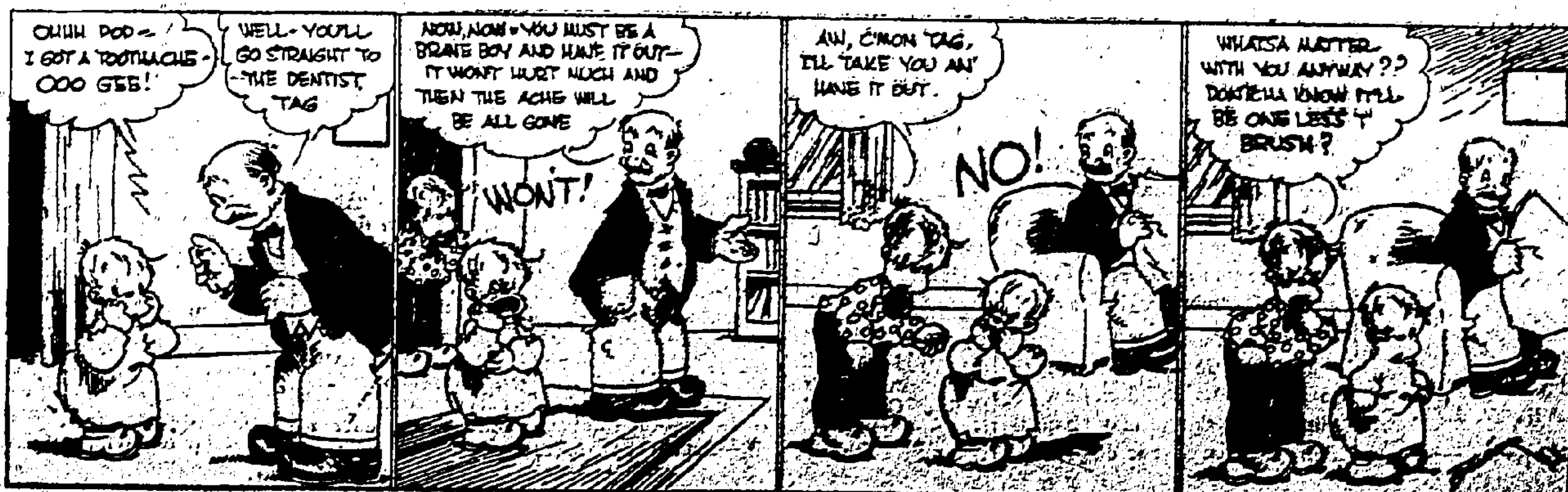
James Bowie has definitely decided to retire from football. He will be missed at Ibrox, where he has been a big favourite since he left the Amateurs of Hampden a dozen years ago.

John Wood, a clever Dumbarton forward, who is at home in three positions, was signed on for Manchester United. Wood is an ex-Hibernian player, who went to Boghead from Lochgelly last season.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

An Inducement

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H. D. FOSS & Co's

High Class American

CHOCOLATES.

"Quality Folks" in 1 lb. boxes

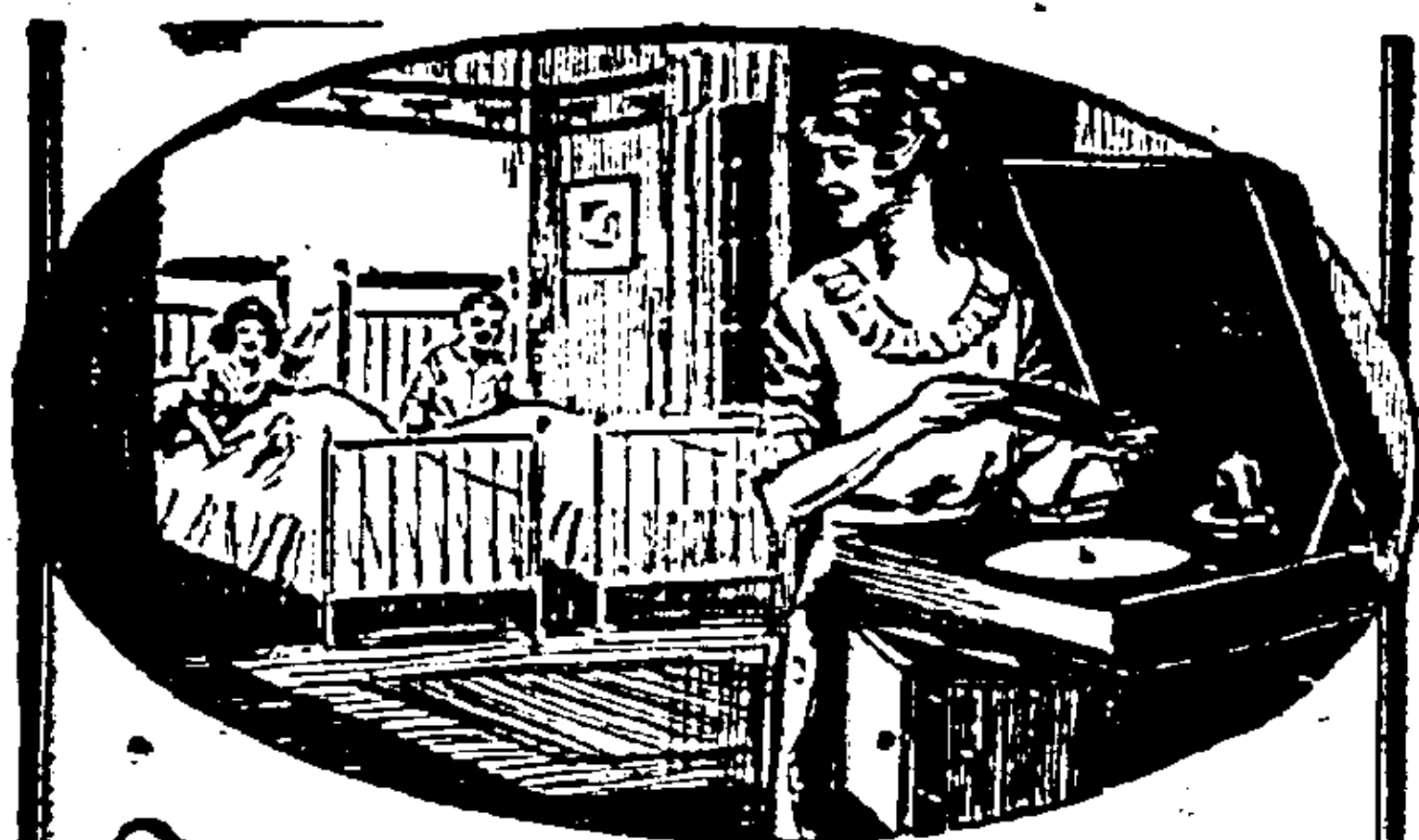
"As you like it" in 1 lb. boxes

"Ideal" in 1/2 lb. boxes

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Hongkong Dispensary.



Their favorite Victrola Record while you tuck them in.

THEY like to hear it and it does them good. A well-chosen Victor record played on the Victrola is the perfect way of sending your children to dreamland. This is only one of the many ways in which you can take a world of happiness from the Victrola. Let us explain to you our easy terms.

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NEW GOLF CLUBS.

FORGAN'S & SPALDING'S.

PLUS COLONEL'S	GOLF BILLS. ALL WEIGHTS	SILVER KING'S.
DRIVERS.		MASHIES.
BRASSIES.		BAFFIES.
MID-IRONS.		PATTERS.
NIBLICKS.		JIGGERS.
CLECKS.		CADDY BAGS.
MASHIE NIBLICKS.		DRIVING IRONS.
GRIPOLIN. IN TUBES.	No. EWB. LEFT HAND CLUBS.	MOLLUSCA STUDS.

SPORTS DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CAFE WISEMAN

JUST ARRIVED

NEILSON'S DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES.

Made in Canada.

Fancy Boxes.

\$1.00, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per box.

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The Remington Portable

is the outstanding success among portable typewriters—it supplies the highest typewriter efficiency within the smallest possible space.

And the reason is—

it's different

The Remington Engineers found that the problem of building a portable typewriter of true Remington quality was not to be solved by following familiar lines of construction. It demanded originality of conception, combined with inventive skill of a high order. In short, it called for something new—and different.

And the Remington Portable is successful—because it is different.

HUSTARD AND CO.

Distributors.

11, Connaught Road, Central.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 13th July, 1922.

THE CANTON OUTLOOK.

The upshot of the attack against the Whampoa forts by General Yip Kue's forces is that Sun Yat-sen has been shifted from his base. But he has not been driven further afield—in fact, he is nearer the centre of his former authority than he has been since the recent trouble broke out. As he himself puts it, "my lines of communication with the city are very much shortened." The point, of course, is whether Sun will be permitted to indulge in any activity whatever so long as he remains practically under the protection of the Shamshu. And how he hopes to keep in touch with the Expeditionary Army from where he now is we cannot see. The main fact is that Dr. Sun has been compelled to flee from the place where he had established his headquarters, and to take refuge at a spot where he can count on immunity from attack. But if he cannot be attacked, it is equally obvious that, where he is, he cannot attack anybody else. He can only sit tight and await developments.

Apparently there is a deal going on beyond Canton which may have an important bearing on future developments. We are quite prepared to believe that Chan King-ming's forces have not succeeded in accounting for the Expeditionary Army. Indeed, we hear that detachments commanded by Li Lieh-kwan and Li Fook-lum have separated from the main body and are bearing down on Wai-chow, the headquarters of Chan, which, some reports state, has already been captured. Another report says that Chan's forces have appealed to Wu Pei-fu for assistance. At any rate, there is a possibility that Sun Yat-sen may even yet secure some support from his expeditionary forces. It is apparent from his own statement that that is what he is counting upon. If these returning troops should invest Canton, there may yet be further and even more serious trouble for the city.

The situation generally appears to be in a state of flux, in which almost anything may happen. Sun Yat-sen is not disposed of

yet, and it probably is the case that Chan King-ming's stock is none too high in Canton at the moment, because of his continued disinclination to return to the city. Unless the unexpected happens, the tension in the South may be prolonged. We hope it will not be, because the anxiety which the people of Canton are suffering and the general stagnation of trade which continues are factors which Chinese and foreigners alike must regret. The South needs peace, and needs it badly.

Lords Reform.

So many things have happened since the first people have probably forgotten the fiery debates of ten or twelve years ago over the Parliament Bill, which roused political passions as few measures of our time have done. Simultaneously with reducing the powers of the Lords, the Government of that day declared that reform in the composition of the Upper Chamber "brooked no delay". All the same a lot of delay ensued, and then the war came. The year before its termination, however, the Coalition appointed a Committee to report upon the reform of the Lords. That Committee recommended that, apart from the Royal, Episcopal, and judicial members of the House, a proportion of the Peers should be elected *inter se*, as is done in the case of the Scottish and Irish Representative Peers (these Peers would sit for life: at present the Scottish Peers sit for the duration of Parliament). The remainder of the Upper Chamber would be elected by the Commons. Apparently the proposals now put forward by the Government are an amalgam of that plan and the one tabled by Lord Lansdowne at the time of the Parliament Bill debate, nomination of a section of the members being reserved to the Crown. The proposed restriction of the Chamber to 350 members means reducing its size by more than 50 per cent.

Heavy-weight Champions.

A New York message says that Dempsey and Wills, the big negro, have contracted to meet. Similar reports have been current before, only to be contradicted. This time the cable gives the impression that the men have signed, though there is some doubt, and neither venue nor date has been fixed. Before Dempsey left Europe on his recent visit he signed for another contest with Carpenter. Whether that materialises will probably depend upon the financial inducements that are offered. Regarding this, accounts conflict, some intimating that there will be plenty of bids, others that the proposition is falling flat. It would fall latter were Dempsey defeated by Wills. Perhaps the champion has decided to make sure of one contest, feeling sanguine that a big prize will be forthcoming for the encounter with the big darky. On sporting grounds, there ought to be such a contest. No white man has been able to stand against Dempsey, and, on the other hand, Wills, whose physique rivals the champion's, has been denied full opportunities of demonstrating his prowess. The objection is that, as in the case of the Johnson-Jeffries contest, these meetings are apt to excite racial antipathy to a dangerous pitch. Under fair conditions, Dempsey and Wills should certainly provide "some contest."

FIGHTING IN CHINA.

The Latest Reports.

Peking, July 12.—It is unofficially reported that the Government intends to offer General Chang Teo-lin the posts of Civil Governor of Fengtien and Chief of Chiangchunfu (Chiang Chun Club).

General Liu Hsiang's and General Hsiung Keh Wu's forces met, and an engagement was fought on the 8th, at four points: Hochow, Chungchow, Wan-hsien and Tienkiang-hsien. The results are not known. Chungking is quiet.

Unofficial reports state that Han Sung Chih's troops, proceeding to Canton in abeyance to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's orders, have dispersed Chan King-ming's detachment, fifty li to the eastward of Shui Chow. Further fighting is expected soon between Shui Chow and Yintak-hsien.—Reuter.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN YOU SEE A REFORMER LOOK WORRIED, IT IS BECAUSE HE CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING WRONG.

There was one fatal case of small-pox notified yesterday, the victim being a Chinese.

No. 5 Minden Villas, Kowloon, was entered by burglars last night and silver ware to the value of \$291 was stolen.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Dingman were passengers by the President McKinley, which left to-day, as also was Mr. W. A. Dowley.

A boy, 16 years old, was knocked down by P.W.D. motor lorry No. 2 at Causeway Bay yesterday and had to be sent to hospital.

Amongst the passengers who left by the Empress of Asia to-day were Sir Curtis C. Ashdown and his son, Major R. Dabuz, Captain L. Hussy, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Atwell, Mr. H. P. White and Mr. R. F. Mattingley.

After several postponed auctions, the s.s. Kam Ma was yesterday sold by order of the Court by Messrs. Lammer Bros. She was purchased by the Asia Corporation and Development Company for \$10,000. She is a wooden ship of approximately 1,800 tons capacity with accommodation for about 800 Chinese passengers. Her length overall is 232 feet and her beam is 25 feet.

An awe-inspiring story of mother love is told in "The Sage Hen," the Edgar Lewis-Palke feature showing at the World Theatre for four days commencing Friday, the 14th inst. Arizona in the eighties is the locale. Gladys Brockwell was chosen by Mr. Lewis for the title role because of her eminent suitability and her splendid dramatic talent. Other parts are enacted by Lillian Rich, Wallace MacDonald, James Mason, Helen Case, Arthur Morrison, Alfred Allen and three-year-old Headrick.

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY.

Big Shanghai Celebrations.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, July 13.
The French celebration of their National Day starts to-night with a monster lantern parade in the Concession, a cinema show and fireworks. There will be flag-raising receptions at the Clubs and Consulate to-morrow, a dinner dance at the French Club and athletics. This is the most ambitious programme for years.

SHANGHAI FRENCH CLUB.

As Art Gallery and Library.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, July 13.
The Rotary Club, as the nucleus of an extensive community organization, is planning to raise two lakhs of taels to purchase the French Club and turn it into an Art Gallery, Museum and Library in two years.

SHANGHAI TRAGEDIES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, July 13.
A Chinese hanged himself in the Public Garden, where he was found dead.

The foreigners who attempted suicide, Sadovnikoff (the Russian officer) and Mr. Clayton (of the Customs) will probably recover.

ARMED ROBBERY.

In Yaumati Teahouse.

An armed robbery has taken place at a money changer's shop at 340 Shanghai Street, Yaumati, run by the proprietor of the Man Cheong Yuen tea house, which shares the same premises. About 8.30 last night, two men dashed into the shop and ordered the foks, at the point of a revolver and a dagger, to open all the drawers in the counter. The order was promptly obeyed. The intruders made a hasty search of the drawers and removed \$214. During the robbery one of the gang stood outside the door to keep watch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sun Yat-sen's Whereabouts.

Sir,—I felt somewhat surprised at reading your report to-day of the Canton situation attributing to me a suggestion that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was on his way to Shanghai. Such a report did not originate from me and I shall be obliged if you will find room in your paper for this denial.

Yours etc.,

J. P. BRAGA,
Reuter's Correspondent,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1922.

[Our observation was based on the following message received through Reuter's agency yesterday:—Reuter's correspondent at Hongkong states that the troops of Chen Chung-ming, mentioned on June 17th and June 19th, have captured the Whampoa forts. It is believed that Sun Yat-sen has escaped to Shanghai aboard a cruiser.]

The Elimination of Sun Yat-sen.

Sir,—Correspondents who come forward to support the lost cause of Sun Yat-sen are merely wasting their time. No argument of theirs will persuade the public otherwise than that this revolutionary leader has been the cause of the recent disturbances in Hongkong, Canton and Macao, by encouraging the labour classes in order to obtain popularity. It is pertinent to ask why the wealthy people have not held out a helping hand to Dr. Sun. The answer is that they have been too wise to fall victims to his ambitions.

Seeing that he was losing ground, Yat-sen has had recourse to securing the assistance of bandits by inviting them to become his soldiers. What a degradation for a so-called President of an imaginary Republic! And then he attempts to explain his defeat and his inhuman bombardment of the city by accusing his so-called subordinates of treachery.

My advice to Dr. Sun is to disappear from Canton, which will never again place itself under the yoke of a selfish and ambitious man. Dr. Sun says he was prepared to die as a martyr, yet he fled from the arena of martyrdom and took refuge off the foreign settlement. He said he would fight till his last bullet was spent, instead of fighting he made a cowardly flight. And now the whole world knows it.

Yours etc.,

HALF-CASTE,
Hongkong, July 12th, 1922.

Cruelty to Animals.

Sir,—The subject of cruelty to animals is one that is often written about, but very few writers point out the moral that so-called "sport" involves greater cruelty to its victims than those who merely mishandle animals. The killing of animals, especially birds, for the gratification of man's idiosyncrasies, is not only demoralising, but it is brutal and barbarous.

Let us place ourselves in the position of spectators witnessing the shooting of birds, and we shall soon find ourselves pitying the victims when we think of the torture these poor things go through when they are shot. Their wings or feet may be broken and down they come, alive or dead—if the former, they can be seen jumping about in terrible pain trying to avoid the dogs that trail them. They get more or less paralysed with fear and suffer horribly until death overcomes them. This is called "sport," which so-called sportsmen regard as involving but little cruelty. We who object to this sort of thing are called "sentimental noodlers" with feminine hearts, and are told that the birds that are shot are not wasted but are used as victuals.

It is needless to argue the point, because birds or animals can be slaughtered with less pain than by shooting for the pleasure of sportsmen. Both birds and animals need man's protection—and it is a fine protection that we give them when, even if they are not harmful, we shoot them for our pleasure and satisfaction.

With regard to the use of plumes or feathers, we leave this

THE TYPHOON.

Hongkong Gets Welcome Rain.

Although at one time yesterday it seemed that the typhoon was due to come very close to the Colony, Hongkong escaped a bad "blow," but received the benefit of the rains which invariably accompany such a depression. Last evening there were some heavy gusts, but at no time did these approach typhoon force. The typhoon itself has passed south-west of the Colony.

Enquiries made this morning indicate that very little damage has been reported. The police report that two telephone wires were broken, one between the Police Station and the Magistracy and the other at the Wing Wo Street wharf. A new market at Kowloon City was blown down.

Neither the Peak Tram nor the Star Ferry services were interrupted, although heavy wind and rain was experienced from 9 o'clock last night until past midnight. The welcome feature of the "blow" was the rainfall, two inches being recorded at the Royal Observatory up to 9.30 this morning, whilst at the Botanical Gardens 2.65 inches were registered up to 10 o'clock to-day.

Yesterday morning a portion of the chimney of No. 1 Shelley Street, collapsed. There were no casualties.

Observatory Records.

On enquiry at the Royal Observatory this morning, we were informed by the Director (Mr. T. F. Claxton) that Hongkong escaped the full force of the typhoon, the centre having passed about 100 miles south-west of the Colony. This morning, there was every appearance of the typhoon going into land about 80 miles west of Macao; it was still following a N.N.W. track.

Mr. Claxton stated that the greatest wind velocity registered at the Observatory was a squall at the rate of 69 miles an hour, just before 11 o'clock last night. This was considerably below full typhoon force. The lowest barometrical reading was 29.54, at 9 o'clock last night. By 11.45 a.m. to-day it had risen to 29.66.

A Collapse.

At two o'clock this afternoon the Fire Brigade received a call to attend what was reported to be a house collapse at No. 3, Woodland Terrace, Causeway Road, which is occupied by the Shung Fook School. On arrival, the Brigade found that a cook-house at the back of the premises had collapsed, but, fortunately, no-one was inside the structure at the time, and the Brigade's services were not required.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Miss Alice de Rothschild, who has died in Paris, was the sister of the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, of Waddesdon Manor, Bucks, who married Evelyn, youngest sister of the late Lord Rothschild. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild and Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. Miss Alice de Rothschild's chief pleasure in life was Waddesdon Manor, her great mansion in the "Rothschild country," which has beautiful gardens and an underground conservatory very novel and interesting. Plants and shrubs from all parts of the world were brought to Waddesdon by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, who took an intense delight in converting the bare hillside on which he erected his country seat into a floral paradise. The trees planted by various members of the Royal Family—including Queen Victoria, King Edward (who frequently put in a week-end at Waddesdon during Baron Ferdinand's lifetime), and the Empress Frederick—are other points of interest.

to the gentler sex to think over, hoping that they will discard their vanities and be courageous enough to cease wearing them.

It will be a real relief to the many who have a sincere love for animals and birds when the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, here and elsewhere, wakes up, takes the matter vigorously up and puts a definite stop to such inhuman practices by people who call themselves civilised.

Yours etc.,

COMMUNE BONUM,
Hongkong, July 13th, 1922.

CONFESSION NOT EVIDENCE.

Electric Company's Case Fails.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese fitter employed by the Hongkong Electric Company was charged with the theft of forty pounds of copper rod ends, the property of his employers.

The complainant was a Portuguese foreman, named G. Neves, under whom the defendant worked. Mr. Neves stated that on the 25th ult., he questioned the defendant regarding a quantity of copper rod ends. The defendant's reply that he had returned them to the Company's store in Duddell Street was disproved by the statement of the storekeeper, whom Mr. Neves interviewed on the 26th. With the defendant, he denying that he had received them. The defendant was examined, and, in the presence of witnesses, the storekeeper and the Chinese foreman, admitted that he had sold the copper ends. Witness gave the accused a chance, on the intercession of the Chinese foreman, on condition that he would not repeat the offence.

The Magistrate remarked that in doing so the witness was compounding a felony.

Continuing, Mr. Neves said that on the 4th inst. he asked the defendant about ten pounds of solder which he obtained from the store on the 30th June, and the latter replied that he had melted all of it. Witness made a report to his superiors.

The Magistrate remarked that the Company had behaved in an extraordinary manner in this case.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara, defending, pointed out that not only had the subject matter of the charge not been produced, as the prosecution ought to have done, but the copper ends had not been described in any particularity. The copper rods were issued five months ago and the charge was brought against his client many days after the theft. He was charged on a confession alleged to have been made by him, which he (Mr. Macnamara) submitted, did not warrant a conviction in any case.

After hearing corroborative evidence of the storekeeper and the Chinese foreman, his Worship said that there was no evidence except an alleged confession. There was no evidence as to where the copper ends went; as to the theft, which was condoned and was dropped until an alleged theft of solder, no enquiries were made as to where the copper rods went, and the rods were not produced. There was no case, and he discharged the defendant.

Addressing Mr. E. W. Lewis, of the Electric Company, the Magistrate said:—There seems to be something wrong in the working department. It is very extraordinary.

Mr. Lewis said that he had reported the case to the Manager, who, however, allowed it to be brought before the Court.

WORLD'S AGE IN AMBER.

New Views Follow Discoveries in Burma.

Not only bees that "boomed" many thousands of years ago, but a long list of other creatures have been recently discovered in amber.

Mr. T. D. A. Cockrell, of Colorado University, writes to Nature that he has investigated 38 species of insects and four other species of creatures sent to him in amber from Burmese mines. These he has transmitted to the Natural History section of the British Museum.

It was at first thought that the period in which these creatures lived was the pre-historic time known as the Miocene age during which many of the world's mountains were formed, and when Europe had a sub-tropical climate.

Recent information, he declares, confirms the suspicion that the amber in which these creatures were found is much older.

Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe, of Mandalay, who has been finding these specimens, has now forwarded him a necklace of pale pellucid amber beads, all containing well preserved insects different from previous ones.

"Finds" in amber have included small bees, spiders, flies, and ants.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per S.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA.

Miss M. H. Adams, Miss E. Anderson, Sir Curtis G. Ashdown, Mr. H. C. Ashdown, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Atwell, Mr. & Mrs. L. Baine, Mr. Ray M. Barger, Mr. E. Behal, Mr. J. N. Boyne, Major E. Bowditch Jr., Mr. & Mrs. F. Brown, Brother Marcel, Brother John, Brother Alexia, Mr. W. F. Carman, Rev. V. H. Catapan, Mrs. B. Consigliere, Mrs. R. B. Cooper, Mr. J. Coulthart, Miss Cheung Shui, Mr. & Mrs. T. C. Chu, Dr. J. P. Chou, Mr. Chau Hui Kin, Mr. Chow Ging Gam, Mrs. Chin Chu Far, Major R. Daubuz, Mrs. D. Davison, Miss J. Dean, Mr. S. E. Diaz, Mrs. Elena Digmause, Mr. E. P. Dixon, Mr. C. D. Farmer, Miss D. Feeley, Mr. J. Friedland, Mr. Fong Cheong, Mr. Augusto Garcia, Mr. C. J. Gardner, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. W. F. Gillespie, Mr. W. K. Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. T. M. Gregory, Mr. Louis Haber, General Thos. L. Hartigan, Mrs. W. Hawley, Miss F. W. Heyworth, Mr. J. R. Hopkins, Capt. L. Hussey, Mr. Hung Shuk Ping, Mrs. Jew Quong She, Mr. Jew Gow, Mr. Jew Sze Fung, Miss Jong, Mr. Jong Sang Yuen, Mr. David Lukie Keich, Mr. Philip C. Kerby, Mrs. Kuntz, Mr. & Mrs. Lo Kan, Mr. Kwan Chun Yau, Mr. J. F. Luby, Mr. Ng Lam, Mr. Lee Sing Jack, Mr. Ji Lim, Mr. Jose Munoz Lopez, Mr. R. F. Mattingly, Mr. G. McBreen, Mrs. H. E. McCann, Miss Lena McCann, Mr. Jas. McCann, Mr. Antonio Mizzan, Rt. Rev. & Mrs. Mosher, Mr. H. E. Nelson, Miss Helen Ng, Mr. Ng York Chun, Rev. & Mrs. A. A. Pratt, Mr. Pang Shiu Ming, Mr. Pang Oi Lam, Mr. C. H. Rolfe, Mr. R. P. Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. E. Van G. Soeters, Mrs. R. H. Spaine, Mr. L. Sheldrup, Mr. Jose Silverio, Mrs. Sam Yuk Chi, Miss Sam Shui Chin, Miss Sam Shin Woon, Mr. Suey Hong, Mr. Seto Tsz Lit, Mr. Sia Wing Sin, Mr. Sing Chi Ching, Miss Ham Takahashi, Mr. Tong Ming Kai, Mrs. Lee Toma, Miss Esther Lee Toma, Miss Sarah Teu, Mrs. T. M. Teu, Mr. J. M. Elias Van Castericum, Miss Helen C. Vaughan, Mr. J. T. R. Villanueva, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. F. A. Webster, Mrs. M. R. Wood, Mr. R. F. Wensboff, Mr. Wing Yuen, Mr. Wong Sang, Mrs. Wong She, Mr. & Mrs. K. Wong, Mr. & Mrs. Lo Shun Wan, Mr. I. Y. Wu, Mr. Yey Sam Dep, Miss Yuk Kwei Hoong, Miss Yuk Kwan Hung.

IMPECUNIOUS WAR LORD.

Reports reaching Berlin from the Doorn suggest that, while the ex-Kaiser, expects to make substantial profits out of the sale of his coming book, he is at present experiencing some difficulty in meeting the expenses of his establishment there. It is this fact which doubtless accounts for the pressure his champions here are putting on the Prussian Government for a speedy settlement of the claims for financial compensation for the confiscated Hohenzollern property. Unfortunately, public opinion here believes that influential officials in the Ministries of Finance and Justice are not displaying a sufficiently resolute attitude towards the ex-Kaiser's claims, the most extravagant of which is the one for several million gold marks as compensation for the museum treasures which became the property of the State after the German revolution.

DISTRESS AFTER MEALS.

Some people, however careful in their diet, suffer after each meal because the stomach is weak and the food lies undigested.

Tone up the stomach and this trouble quickly disappears as is shown by the experience of Mrs. Nettie Almsworth, of No. 81 Elm street, Montpelier, Vt. This American lady says:

"I became run down through over-work and suffered a complete nervous breakdown. My stomach distressed me after meals and I was in misery from flatulency and gas. I tossed about, sleepless, at night and was steadily losing strength and weight. A friend who had taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills following an attack of pneumonia recommended the treatment to me and I decided to give the remedy a trial. I took seven bottles in all and was completely restored to health. My nervousness disappeared and I now sleep well and eat without distress. I can't speak too highly of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I owe my present health to them." All druggists sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Also obtainable post free at \$1.50 per bottle, \$5.00 for six bottles, direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 N. 2nd Street, Montreal, Quebec.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

Improved Outlook.

While trusting that no false hopes will be raised, we believe it to be fairly safe to conclude that the misfortunes of the constituents of the Banque Industrielle de Chine are coming definitely to an end. In expressing this view we do not forget the period of camouflage following the Banque's suspension, the days when, without the slightest foundation for them, highly optimistic views were put into circulation, leading finally to distrust in anything but the most depressing news. Scarcely regarding the Banque's chances of restoration, or even of the creditors receiving more than a fraction of their money, has necessarily become a habit, and to-day all reports from Paris are received with an extreme caution. From inquiries we have made, however, the present statements seem to be reliable, and readers may be interested to know that, in the financial circles in Shanghai most intimately acquainted with the position of affairs in Paris, the impression prevails that at length a favourable settlement is assured. The probability now is that the Banque will be re-started, but if such a happy consummation is not to be, depositors appear certain to have their money returned in full. It must be realized, of course, that an eleven-hour hitch is always within the possibilities of the case, so that over-confidence is to be deprecated, and all wish should do is to lay before the public opinion which is usually well-instructed and certainly deserving of the utmost consideration.

Two main factors have operated towards the settlement now thought to be in near prospect. The first is the commitments of large and influential French financial houses in respect of the Banque Industrielle. Considerable sums of money had been advanced by them prior to the suspension and it has accordingly been to their advantage to discover whether a chance existed of a resuscitated Banque finally recouping their outlay. Hesitation on their part to offer definite support has been natural, for, without tangible contributions from outside, it might well be a case of throwing good money after bad. As the responsibility of the French Government for the maintenance of public confidence in the Banque at a time when it was endangered became more apparent, with ever more possibility of support, the attitude of the banks has increased in confidence, until to-day we have an apparently definite decision to form a group to control the management. The position of the Government—forced upon it by the disastrous indiscretions of M. Philippe Berthelot—has been the second factor favourable to a reconstitution of the Banque. His action in manipulating the support and influence of French official in countries where the Banque operated, so that all was made to look well when it was not, compromised French prestige gravely, and were the Banque to go down into irretrievable ruin the effects would be felt for a long time to come. The French authorities have accordingly been faced with the necessity of discovering a way out of the Banque's difficulties if one existed, and that is why support has been forth-

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American85 ..
Picnic (Own Make)40 per jar.

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coming which in other circumstances would have been strictly withheld.

It was in Shanghai that the proposal was first made that the Boxer Indemnity should be used to rescue the thousands of people affected by the difficulties and even disaster which had overtaken them by reason of dealing with the Banque Industrielle. Information from Peking is to-day very favourable for the operation of this scheme, and it is anticipated that within a very short period the French group of banks interested will be prepared to float a loan on the security of the resumed payments of the indemnity. For the sake of those who relied upon the Banque Industrielle, we trust that this anticipation will not be falsified, but, as we have pointed out the view of those qualified to speak is confident of the outlook. No doubt there will be losses and disappointments, and the people who had visions of magnificent returns on their money through the genius of the Banque will have to find consolation in the fact that after a period of hopelessness they may see their capital once more. The majority will be well satisfied if this is the case. In any event we shall have seen the last of an attempt to run a financial house in the Far East in an utterly

grandiose scale, an institution whose main idea was to work through colossal schemes to enormous wealth and which paid little heed to the minute details required of a bank. For if the Banque Industrielle is able to resume business it will be under the guidance of an experienced and cautious board in Paris, and its operations will no longer savour of financial adventuring.

GERMANY'S FORCED LOAN.
A German Government Bill for raising a forced loan, following pressure by the Entente has been sent to the Reichstag. Details of the measure have provoked growls from the Press organs of Hugo Stinnes and his friends. If the Bill becomes law owners of fortunes valued at 250,000 marks will be called on to "lend" 4,000 marks to the State, while the proportion is higher on larger fortunes. Thus, on a fortune of 500,000 marks 14,000 would be "lent" to the State; on one of a million marks 49,000 would go to the State; on five million marks 449,000 would be the levy for the State. During the first three years no interest will be paid on the forced loan whereby the German Government hopes to raise 50 billions of paper marks. It is proposed afterwards to pay 4 per cent.

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CAMERA NEWS



A touching scene in the Passion Play at Oberammergau, Bavaria.— Christ bidding His mother farewell.



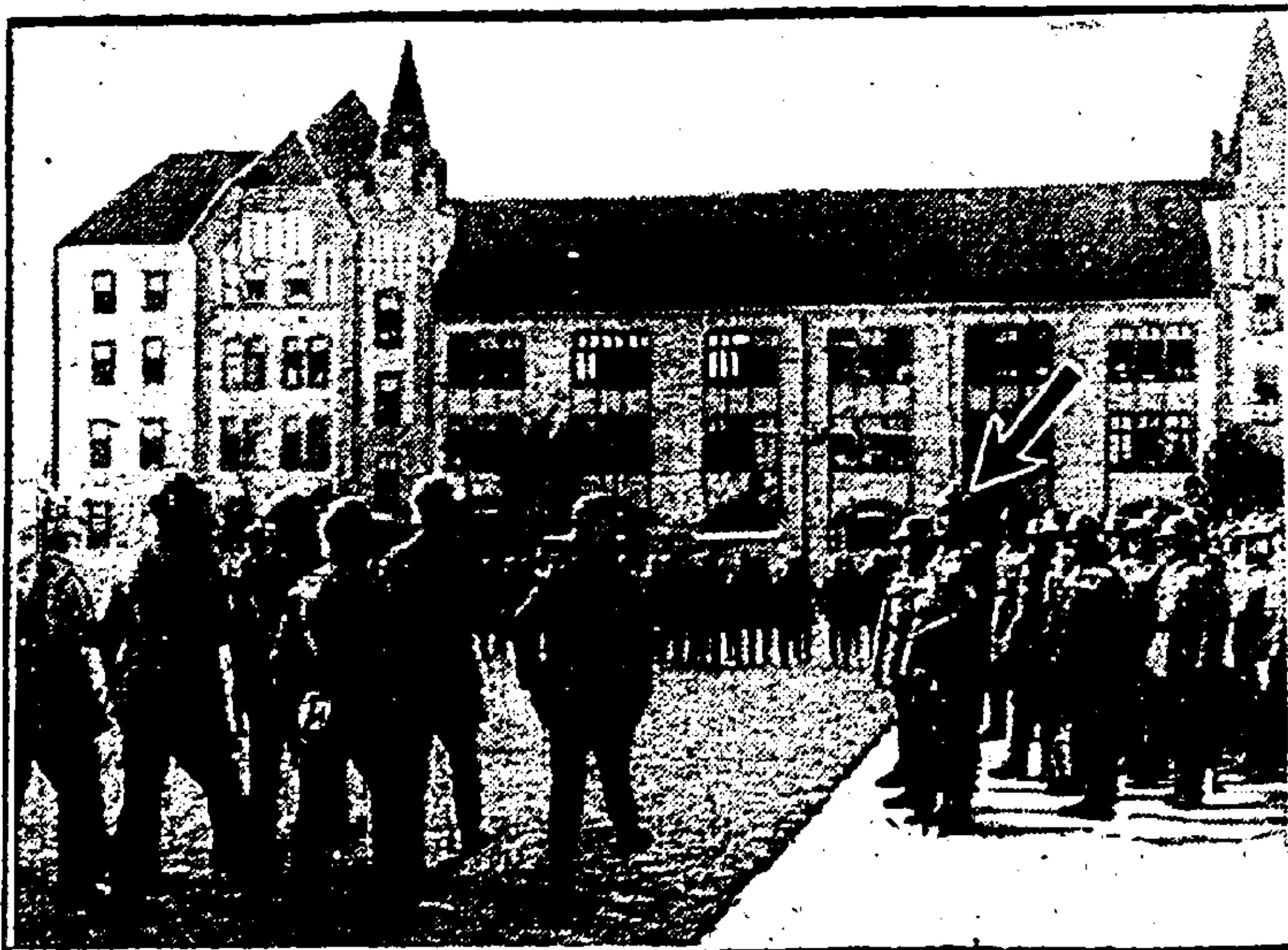
Lady Beaverbrook at an exciting juncture of the tennis tournament at Hurlingham.



The Pro-Cathedral at Dublin was so crowded that many members of the Irish Republican Army knelt in prayer outside the church at the service held up the first anniversary of the burning of the Dublin Customs House.



Prominent Germans attend the launching at Wilhelmshaven of the new trade steamer Karl Legen. (1) Cabinet Minister Noske, (2) Hugo Stinnes, German trust king, (3) Admiral Behke, chief of German marine, (4) President Ebert, (5) Clara-Nora Stinnes, daughter of Hugo Stinnes.



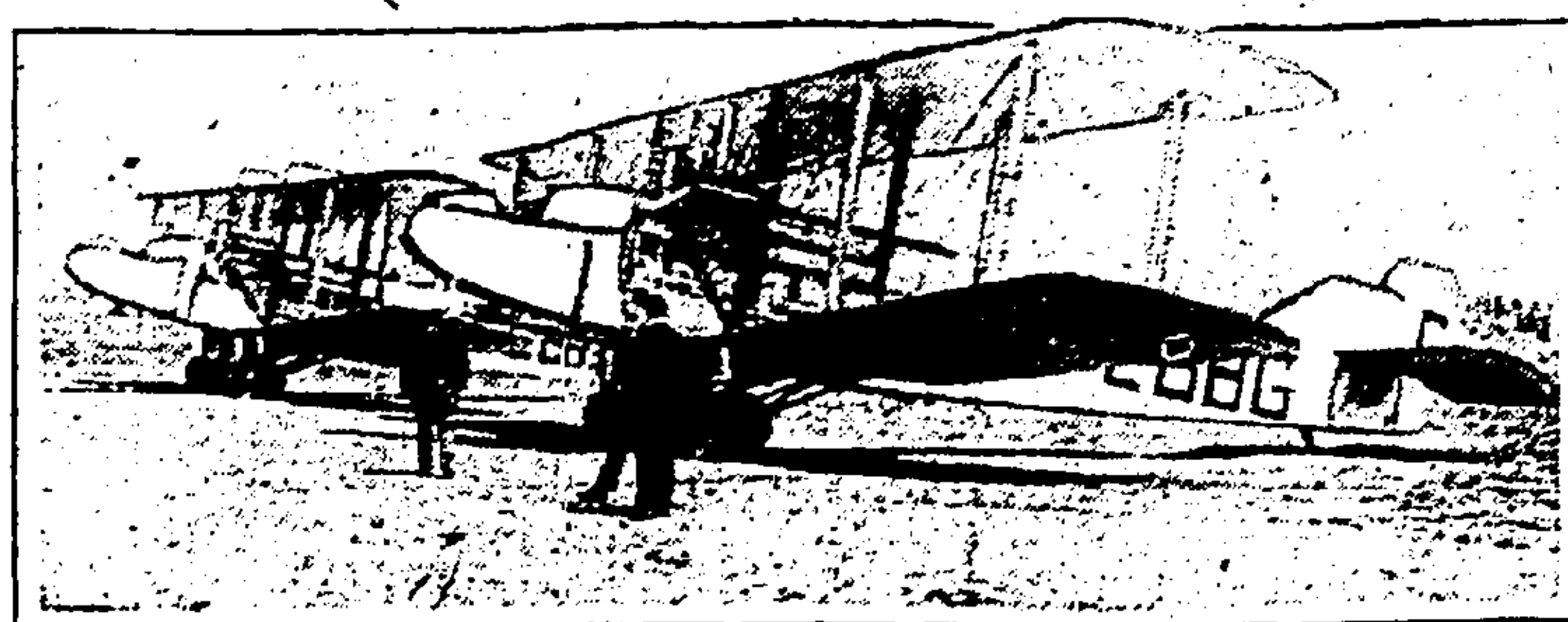
Von Hindenburg is still a great hero in Allenstein, East Prussia. President Ebert ordered there should be no military celebration when Von Hindenburg visited there recently. The photo of goose-stepping soldiers parading before Hindenburg (arrow) shows how the order was not observed.



A. G. Norris of California cleared the bar at 12 feet 9 inches and won the pole-vault event of the intercollegiate championship at Harvard Stadium.



Miss Irene Martin, the first woman to pass the final examination of the British Surveyors' Institute.



The first aeroplanes of the new night service between London and Paris. They were christened Princess Mary and Prince George.

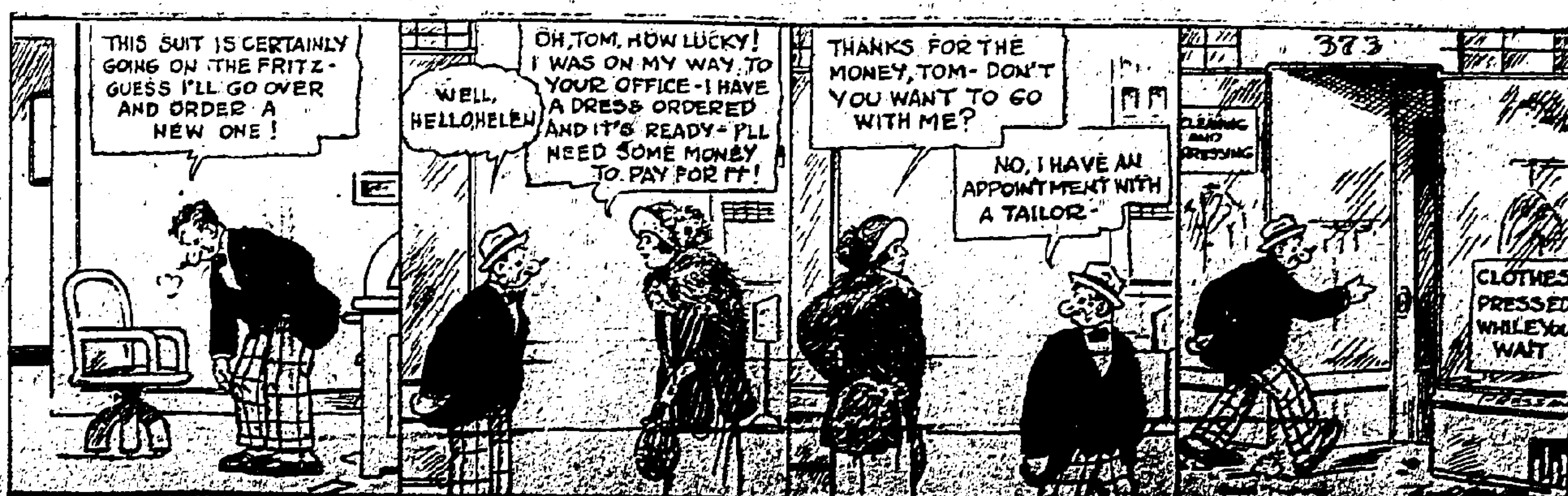


The crash of the "California Limited" and "The Scout" at the Mississippi river bridge near Fort Madison.

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Empress of Australia	Aug. 24	Empress of Scotland	Sept. 17
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Empress of France	Oct. 1

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KOBE M.	July 30	Sept. 9
SHINYU M.	Aug. 14	Sept. 23
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TAIYO M.	Sept. 2	Sept. 9
SIBERIA M.	Sept. 10	Sept. 23

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"West Farallón"	Due Hongkong	20th July.
"Apus"	Leaves Hongkong	22nd July.
	Due Hongkong	12th Aug.
	Leaves Hongkong	14th Aug.

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President Jackson	For Seattle	July 27. Aug. 15.
President Grant	For Seattle	Aug. 10. Aug. 28.
President Jefferson	For Seattle	Aug. 24. Sept. 12.

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President Grant	For Manila	July 31.
President Jefferson	For Manila	Aug. 14.

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Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

Via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama & Honolulu.

S.S. NANKING S.S. CHINA S.S. NILE

August 10th. September 15th. September 29th.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.

S.S. CORJISTAN S.S. ARMANESTAN

For Amoy... July 18th. For Singapore only... July 18th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States & Canada also Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURIDGE, GENERAL AGENT

Primer's Building, 105 Horse Street.
Telephone, Passenger Dept. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent.
No. 1934. No. 2151.

Cable add. "CHMAIL"

CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

Sailings Subject to Alteration

SHANGHAI—Regular Passenger, Mail and Cargo Service to and from Shanghai. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans and Light throughout.

Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

LO SHUN WAN—Manager.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd. & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. KEELUNG ... via Suez Canal ... 15th July.

S.S. CYCLOPS ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.

Calls at Philadelphia.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.

(John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

HONGKONG & CANTON

REISS & CO. CANTON

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes used: A1: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edit on,

Western Union and Watkins, Bentleys and Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians

Kowloon Docks

No. 1 Length

700ft.

Breadth 56ft.

No. 2 Length

50ft.

Breadth 44ft.

No. 3 Length

24ft.

Breadth 49ft. 3in.

No. 1 Slip

Length 24ft.

Breadth 60ft.

No. 2 Slip

Length 22ft.

Breadth 60ft.



Launch of Oil Tanker "PALUDINA" at KOWLOON DOCKS. Built to the order of

The Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

ROYAL DOCK CO. LTD.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

"POOR PEOPLE'S" FACTORY.
Messrs. Kuo Han-hsiao and Chao Chung-ho, of Changchow, Kiangsu, have promoted a Poor People's Factory with a capital of \$20,000. One half of the capital will be collected from contributions of the neighbouring districts.

MARINE-TYPE ELECTRIC FURNACE.

The Automatic and Electric Furnaces, Limited, of London, have introduced a marine-type of Wild-Barfield electric furnace for use on board ship. This type of furnace has been inspected by admiralty experts and passed for use on B.M. ships. Wild-Barfield furnaces have been in use by the Admiralty and British and foreign arsenals at their shore stations for some years past.

THE JAPANESE COTTON YARN MARKET.

The tone of the Japanese cotton yarn market has been very brisk, owing to the improvement of American raw cotton and the spot delivery market of cotton yarn. The Matsumura Shoten, the Kishi Shoten, the Hibino Shoten, and many other brokers have been active buyers. Though such bears as the Shimazu Shoten, the Noguchi Shoten, the Inoue Shoten and others, made strenuous efforts to defend the positions, the market rose by bounds, and all kinds of deliveries improved between Yen 2 and Yen 3. July delivery advanced by Yen 6.50, August and September delivery by between Yen 4 and Yen 5, October delivery by Yen 3.30, and November delivery by Yen 2.30. Kishi, Yagi, Miyahata, Inoue, and Yui sold, and Matsumura and Hibino bought.

NEW SALVAGE INVENTION.

A powerful flame that burns under water and can cut up steel plates has been invented for salvage work. Recently a demonstration of its power was given, for the benefit of the British Admiralty and the big armament firms, in the Siebe Gorman laboratory, where a huge tank has been erected. At the demonstration, Mr. B. Woodhouse, an engineer specialist, showed some of the work which this remarkable invention has accomplished. A steel plate three-quarters of an inch thick was easily cut through at the rate of 20 inches a minute, under water. A hard steel file was similarly treated. Under practical conditions the device has power to deal with an eight-inch section of steel bar in six minutes. Mr. Eugene Royer, the inventor, has already shown its successful working in the Lyons dockyard. The diver working the apparatus carries on his back two chambers, one of compressed air and the other of oxygen and acetylene. The compressed air when released blows a hole in the water in which the oxy-acetylene flame burns. This powerful flame acts as a "cutting knife" on the steel. It can be worked at a depth of 120 ft., as low as a diver can work for any length of time.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA. APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

TO
STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIA, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS**
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KARMALA	9,000	19th July	M'ss. London & Antwerp
SODAN	7,000	23rd July	S'pore, P'ang C'ho & B'bay
KASHGAR	9,000	31st July	B'bay, M'ss. L'don, Antwerp
SARDINIA	6,684	16th Aug.	M'ss. London & Antwerp
SICILIA	6,702	16th Aug.	S'pore, P'ang, C'ho & B'bay
DEVANHA	8,092	30th Aug.	M'ss. London & Antwerp
NOVARA	6,850	13th Sep.	M'ss. London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EGRA	5,108	15th July	Singapore via Amoy.
JANUS	4,824	17th July	C'ia via S'pore & Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,090	3rd Aug.	Manila, Thurs. Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

SARDINIA	6,684	19 July d'light	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Y'hama.
TANDA	6,935	24th July	Shanghai & Kobe.
ALIPORE	5,373	25th July	Kobe.
SICILIA	6,302	1st Aug.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels meaning not more than eight x 14 x 14 in. will be received at Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to **MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO**

22, Des Voeux Road Central

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "GLENSHANE"	16th July.
S.S. "GLENAVY"	24th July.
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	7th August.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. GLENBEO	4th Aug.	L'DON, P'DAM, A'WERP, H'BURG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjuidini	Java	in port	13th July	S'hai, Japan
Tjipanas	Japan	14th July	16th July	S'baia via M'ss
Tjilwong	Japan	19th July	21st July	Batavia direct
Tjitaroen	Java	23rd July	1st Aug.	B'via direct

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
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Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574 York Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via S'hai & Japan ports.	
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.	
YOKOHAMA M. (Calling Keelung) Wed.	28th July, at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU (Calling Keelung) Friday.	18th Aug. at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.	
KITANO MARU	Friday, 21st July at 11 a.m.
BARUNA MARU	Friday, 4th Aug at 11 a.m.
JAMBURO via LONDON, ROTTERDAM.	
TSUYAMA MARU	End of July.
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.	
SADO MARU	End of July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.	
YOSHINO MARU	Tuesday, 18th July at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Tuesday, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU Sunday, 30th July.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMPA MARU Tuesday, 23th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

YAMAGATA MARU Wednesday, 19th July.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU Friday, 14th July at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

WAKASA MARU (Calling Nagasaki) Wednesday, 19th July.

LYONS MARU Friday, 21st July.

For further information apply to **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. **K. H. KAMEI Manager.****DODWELL & CO., LTD.**REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" Sailing on or about 3rd Aug.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea, and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing on or about 10th August.

For BRENDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 23rd July.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing on or about 29th August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

FROM CALCUTTA TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMONA" Sailing 30th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	20th July.	25th July.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

HOMEWARDS.

Steamers

Sailing.

City of Cambridge 3rd Aug. Havre, London, Antwerp & Hamburg

City of Manchester 26th Aug. Marseilles, L'bon, Antwerp & H'burg

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to:—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to BEIRS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Leesang	Fri. 14th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choysang	Fri. 14th July at noon.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Fri. 14th July at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Sat. 15th July at 3 p.m.
TAO via S'ow & S'hai	Walshing	Sun. 16th July at d'light.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Poonshing	Tues. 18th July at noon.
TAO via S'ow & S'hai	Tingsang	Fri. 21st July at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Peoksang	Fri. 21st July at 3 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Hosang	Sun. 23rd July at d'light.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing Moe	Sun. 24th July at noon.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri. 28th July at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kutsang	Fri. 28th July at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Laisang	Sun. 30th July at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 3,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG", both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Waihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Kumsang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 15th July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to:—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail	d'light
HONGKONG	Changchow	14th July	2 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW, SPORE	Kwanchow	14th July	4 p.m.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Kwanchow	14th July	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Foochow	14th July	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Shantung	15th July	4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	16th July	d'light.

AMOI, M'LA, CEBU & PILO

and KALUMBOGAN

SAWTOH & SHANGHAI

SWATOW, S'hai & TAO

SWATOW & BANGKOK

WWEI CPOO, N'CHWANG Kashing

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from S'hai via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Telephone No. 35.

Cargo and baggage can be insured at the above office.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Hainan	W. C. Parmore	FRI. 14th July at 1 p.m.
Hainan	J. S. Thomson	TUES. 18th July at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA.

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE
between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 26th July.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. MACASSAR MARU Sailing on or about 21st July.

For further particulars please apply to:—

Tel. No. 2206

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

K. SUZUKI
Manager.**SHIPPING NEWS.****THE SHIP'S GARDENER.**

The Nation has an amusing story of the latest great liner. On the day of departure the captain, ascending a gangway, met a venerable but unknown figure wearing the company's cap and uniform. "Are you of the ship's company, my man?" "I am, sir." "What is your rating?" pursued the astonished skipper. "Please, sir, I'm the ship's gardener."

ACCIDENTS AT MOJI.

A remarkable series of accidents is reported from Moji. At the end of June a hurricane raged in the Moji-Shimonoseki Channel, causing many sailing vessels to take refuge. On the passing of the storm they proceeded on their voyages, but when in the channel the man-of-war Tama appeared. The sailing boats were unmanageable in the swift current, and first one then another of them collided with the man-of-war to the number of a dozen. Of these six foundered.

CHINESE CREWS TO THE U.S.

The New York Herald states that a ruling by the Department of Immigration has been issued to put an end to the smuggling of Chinese into the United States as members of ship's crews. Under the ruling no alien inadmissible under the Chinese exclusion laws will in future be permitted to land at a United States port unless the master of the ship files with the immigration officer in charge a bond of \$500 to guarantee that the alien so landed will leave within 60 days.

THE "535" LINE.

The Shipping Board has allocated the steamers President Pierce and President Taft to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the Far Eastern service. Fortnightly sailings to the Far East will begin in August. The President Pierce and President Taft are vessels of the "535" type. The addition of the two ships to the line's fleet will give the Pacific Mail Company a total of five boats of the same type as the Golden State.

THE EGYPT DISASTER.

At a meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union in Calcutta allegations regarding the conduct of the lascars at the time of the Egypt disaster were discussed and a resolution was passed demanding an open and impartial inquiry into the behaviour of the crew of the Egypt. It was resolved to ask the Secretary of State to allow a representative of Indian seamen to sit on the committee that is to inquire into the loss of the Egypt in view of the fact that its investigations will cover the lascars' conduct.

NO MORE MAL-DEMER!

Trans-Atlantic voyages, undertaken by members of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, Middlesex, to find how the pitching and rolling of vessels in stormy weather may be reduced, have resulted in valuable information being obtained. A round voyage from Liverpool to St. John, New Brunswick, was made by Mr. J. L. Kett, naval architect, of the National Physical Laboratory, and Mr. G. W. Taylor, his assistant, in the Canadian Pacific liner Montcalm. Observations were taken on the relation between wind and the height of waves, the reduction of speed in heavy weather, and variation of power required for propulsion. Storms were encountered during the voyage. It is hoped to outline a general rule by which the speed of a ship may be altered to reduce pitching in bad weather. If this is possible, sickness will become less common.

COMMONWEALTH SHIPS AND BRITISH SEAMEN.

The Pastoral Review, of Sydney, is very outspoken regarding the attitude of the Australian seafarers' unions towards the British seamen engaged for the liners of the Commonwealth Government. "Fiendish" is the expression it applies to the treatment meted out to the men on board the Large Bay. "The union," it says, "refused to allow many of the men to return in the steamer, turned them out of their jobs, and the jelly-fish Federal Government allowed them to do it. They substituted other men in many cases for men, irrespective of their experience or fitness for the position, simply because they happened to be members of the union out of employment. In fact, the unions' run the steamers, discipline is impossible, and the British bond-holder is the fool who lends Australia money to run such ridiculous ships as Commonwealth, State railways, or State anything. They are all hopelessly bankrupt, and none of these days reconstruction will take place, and the loans will be written down."

